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Andorra ... 8.50 F Iceland ... 175 ICr Oman ... 1 000 Rials
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Belgium ... 55 B.Fr Jordan ... 1 JD Rep. of Ireland, 95 P
Bulgaria ... 40 Leva Kenya ... Shs. 45 Réunion 10 F F
Cyprus ... C.£ 1 00 Kuwait ... 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 8.00 R
Czechoslovak. 35 Kr Lebanon ... U.S.$1 10 Spain ... 175 Ptas.
Denmark 13.00 Dkr Libya ... L.Dnr. 0 60 Sweden 11.00 S.Kr.
Egypt ... E.P. 4.500 Luxembourg 55 L.Fr Switzerland 2.00 S.Fr.
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Headed West, Without a Map

East Germans Reflect on Year of Unity

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

HOHENWARTHE, Germany — As dusk swept over this tiny East German village, Alexander Schmidt bounded into his house, dropped his bookbag to the floor and announced to his parents, "Now I know how to say, 'How old are you?' in English."

Let's hear it, his parents said.

Alex, 11, rubbed his hands together, scrunched up his face and pronounced: "I love you."

Kurt-Peter and Undine Schmidt beamed. Their jobs are hanging by a thread, the same old Communist bosses are being the same old nasty jerks at work, they still do not have a telephone and they can barely afford enough to eat. But their son is learning English, and for the Schmidts, that is as good a sign as any that they live in a new world.

Russian is not required anymore, so no one takes it. English is the craze now. They say on television and at Mrs. Schmidt's evening classes that in the West, knowing English can mean the difference between success and failure. So Alex and all the other children are learning English, though to them, it is mostly a way to figure out what the words mean in the songs they hear on the radio.

One year after East Germany slipped off the map, its people are still groping to find their way in the Western world they had previously known only in its televised version. Thursday is a new national holiday in reunited Germany, Unity Day, and there will be fireworks and festivities in cities such as Berlin.

Nothing special is planned in Hohenwarthe, where the Schmidts live in a former schoolhouse on the banks of the Elbe River, about two hours' drive and 60 years away from Berlin. Hohenwarthe is a place where people shovel coal to heat their homes, sweep the streets just as their mothers did, and get to work by bicycle because a car is too expensive.

The town is suspended in an odd place that is no longer East but remains far from West.

The Schmidts will not celebrate Thursday. They hope to sleep late, do the laundry and visit with family. Five generations of Schmidts have lived in Hohenwarthe, where the streets are paved with rough stones or not paved at all. There are four telephones in the village of 900 people. The one store has been taken over by a West German chain, but it is so expensive that nearly everyone travels to the new supermarket 20 minutes away in Burg.

So much is different that the Schmidts have stopped keeping track. In the bathroom, the little shrine of empty Western cosmetic and perfume boxes that Mrs. Schmidt kept after receiving gifts from West German relatives is gone. An ice cream man drives into the village center and honks his horn — a totally new concept.

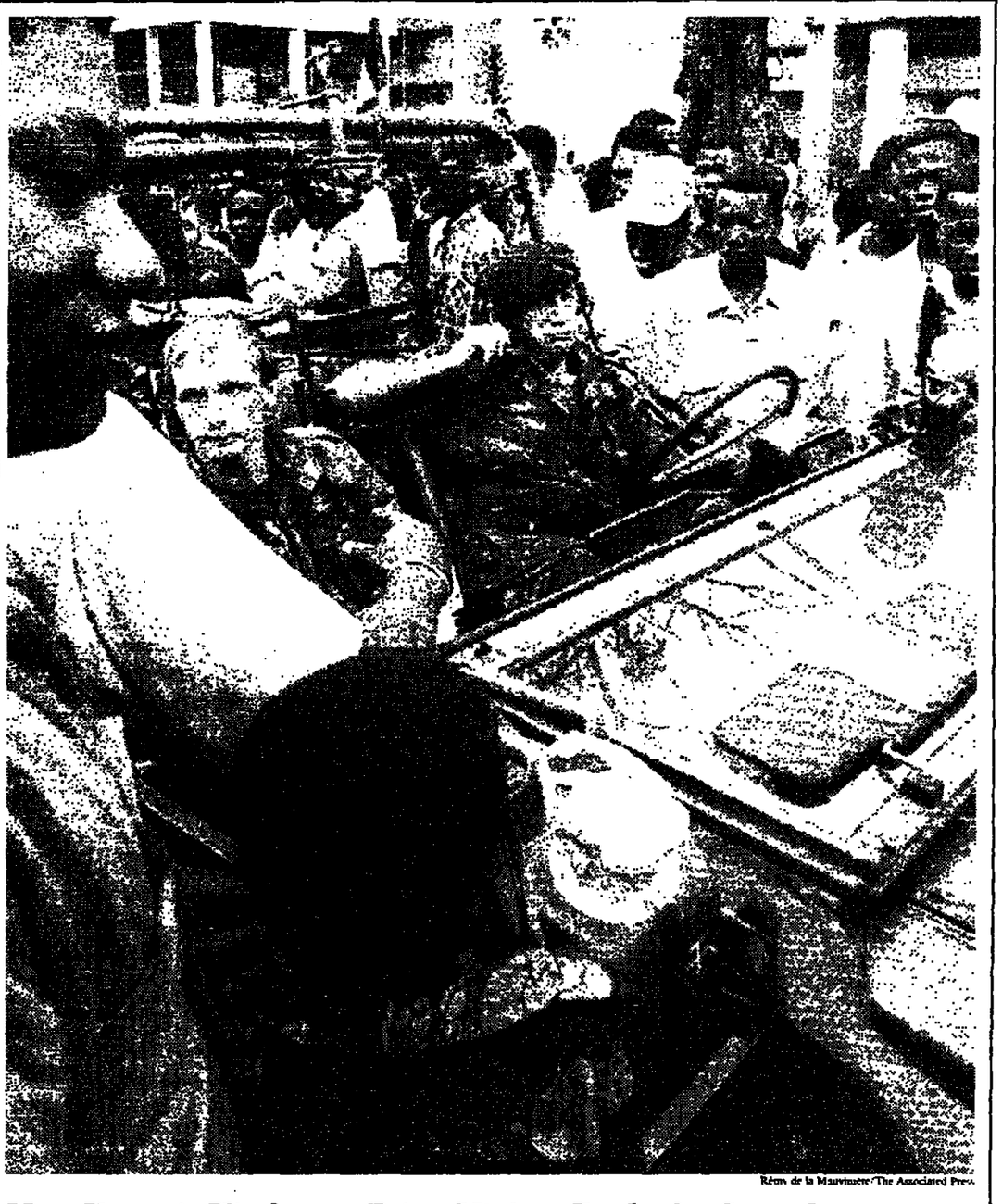
They have a videocassette recorder now, and The Pearl, the 10-year-old Volkswagen Polo they bought for $2,200 after having waited 14 years without success for an East German Trabant. To make room to park The Pearl, Mr. Schmidt had to give away the chickens they kept in the yard.

But the car has opened the world outside Hohenwarthe. The Schmidts have been on family trips to Denmark and Hamburg. Mr. Schmidt smokes Marlboros now. Mrs. Schmidt has the cosmetics she had only dreamt about. The boys have plastic trucks and stickers bearing pictures of the German national soccer team.

Christopher, 6, can identify every make of car he sees, shouting them out as The Pearl rumbles along the rutted Eastern roads. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt now have political arguments at work just as loud and contentious as those they previously dared have only inside their house.

At Alex's school, the students sit in a U-shape now instead of in rows. The teachers tore out the history text chapters covering events since 1945

See UNITY, Page 2



Rémi de la Mauvinière/The Associated Press

More Unrest in Kinshasa as Prime Minister Battles for Control

Belgian soldiers in a crowd of Zairians on Wednesday in Kinshasa, which is almost devoid of Europeans after rioting last month and looting that has continued intermittently. The new prime minister, Etienne Tshisekedi, who is fighting for control, said that President Mobutu Sese Seko was a "human monster" who would be ignored by a new government. Page 6.

Aquino Asks U.S. To Leave In 3 Years

Senators Accept Deal That Omits Payment for Base

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino reached a compromise with the Philippine Senate on Wednesday to allow the United States to withdraw from a major naval base over a three-year period without an obligation to pay compensation.

The agreement, aimed at ending a highly divisive domestic controversy over the U.S. military presence here, effectively scuttled Mrs. Aquino's plan to solicit popular support for a U.S.-Philippine treaty that would have extended American use of Subic Bay Naval Station for at least 10 more years in return for $2.18 billion in aid.

But the compromise appeared to raise the prospect that a new president and Senate, to be elected in May 1992, could review the base issue and let the U.S. Navy stay at Subic for a longer period.

The 23-member Senate voted, 12 to 11, last month to reject the treaty, which needed a two-thirds vote for ratification.

About 7,000 American troops are stationed at the Subic Bay base, which is an important ship repair and supply depot servicing the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Mrs. Aquino, citing polls that show broad public support for the U.S. base, set off a bitter national debate by refusing to accept the Senate's decision.

She called instead for a referendum to decide the issue under an ambiguous constitutional provision and rescinded a May 1990 "notice of termination" that demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the country by Sept. 17.

Since then, however, Mrs. Aquino has gradually backed away from the referendum. On Sunday, she conceded that the treaty was dead and urged agreement on an acceptable withdrawal period in order to soften the impact on 40,000 Filipino workers at Subic and to provide more time for converting the base to civilian use.

Senators who strongly opposed the base agreement had demanded that the Americans leave by the end of the year; advocates of the treaty had argued for a seven-year withdrawal period.

"Today, I have decided that the Philippine government will negotiate and execute an executive agreement with the United States government for the withdrawal of the United States military forces within a period not exceeding three

See BASE, Page 2

Step Aside, Gates Is Advised

By Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Dave McCurdy, chairman of the House intelligence committee, said Tuesday that Robert M. Gates should withdraw his nomination as director of central intelligence.

"If he puts the interests of the intelligence community first, and if he cannot with absolute certainty disprove the charges against him of slanting intelligence reports, the noble thing for him to do is withdraw his nomination," Mr. McCurdy, Democrat of Oklahoma, said in an interview.

"He would have to disprove these charges with certainty and disprove them convincingly," he said, adding, "and that is almost impossible because it now gets down to his word against that of the analysts who are testifying."

President Bush says CIA nominee wouldn't slant data. Page 3.

Mr. McCurdy said the hearings being conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on Mr. Gates's nomination "exposes a side and pattern that can't be tolerated."

He added that "this criticism is of greater concern than even the allegations of his involvement" in the Iran-contra affair. "It affects the quality and objectivity of information that flows to the president and the policymakers."

"We need someone as director at the controls quickly who has credibility," he went on. "There are alternatives." He declined to name possible alternatives but said there were individuals of proven intelligence experience and stature who

See GATES, Page 3



Srdjan Ilic/The Associated Press

Serbian militiamen pushing a cannon into position Wednesday in the Croatian town of Vukovar, a focus of Croatian resistance.

Troops Pound Croatian Coast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — The Yugoslav armed forces pounded the Adriatic resort of Dubrovnik from land, air and sea on Wednesday and pressed an offensive across Croatia in which dozens of people were reported killed.

The Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, offered to lift a blockade of army bases if the military halted its attacks.

But the army appeared intent on taking more Croatian strongholds before desertions and poor morale take a further toll and Croatia can bring more captured weapons to the front. In addition, fall weather will cut military efficiency.

Croatian officials said Mr. Tudjman had sent a letter to President George Bush in which he appealed for immediate help to save his rebel republic from catastrophe.

"The Yugoslav Army is preparing its final assault on the cities of the Croatian republic," he wrote.

The army accused Croatia of using a 10-day truce to regroup forces and attack military bases. It rejected Croatian calls for a cease-fire and said the time for talking was over.

"This is definitely finished," federal army chiefs said in a statement early Wednesday. "We no longer believe in words."

The federal military, bloodied and humiliated by the Croatian blockade, was carrying out a threat to smash crucial Croatian installations if the blockade were not lifted.

Fierce battles erupted in the east, south, west and center of Croatia in what was some of the bloodiest fighting since Croatia declared independence in June and its Serb minority rebelled.

Dozens of people were reported killed around Dubrovnik, the eastern towns of Osijek and Vukovar, and the central town of Nova Gradiska. Each side gave conflicting tolls, however.

The army and navy pounded the Dubrovnik region with mortar and artillery for a second day. They cut off water and electricity, knocked out communications and sealed off roads to the city, Yugoslavia's tourist center.

Belgrade radio said 10 soldiers and hundreds of Croatian fighters were killed in the fighting. Croatian radio said 80 soldiers were killed. None of the reports could be confirmed.

Fires blazed on hills above Dubrovnik's ancient walled city, and gutted cars were strewn across roads.

Croatian radio said the republic's forces shot down two MiG fighters over Dubrovnik.

In a sign that the conflict could spread, the republic of Montenegro ordered the mobilization of army reservists in its capital, Titograd.

Mr. Tudjman visited Rome on Wednesday. Italian leaders asked him to make a gesture to try to avert full-scale war.

"I confirm that the Croats are ready to lift the siege of the barracks the moment that attacks by sea, air and land cease," Mr. Tudjman said after meeting Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti.

(Reuters, AP)

Japanese Talk With Time Warner

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — A prospective $1 billion investment in Time Warner Inc. by Toshiba Corp. and C. Itoh & Co. would thrust them into the entertainment industry more cheaply and with less controversy than Sony and Matsushita did in buying American film studios, analysts said Wednesday.

The Japanese companies confirmed they were in talks with the American media giant but declined to comment on their content.

Toshiba denied a Japanese report that said it and C. Itoh had agreed in principle to jointly invest $1 billion in Time Warner's video and cable television division. That sum would give them about 12 percent of Time Warner shares and lead to a three-way joint venture in Japan next spring to supply video and audio entertainment.

The New York Times, quoting company sources with knowledge of the talks, reported that Time Warner was close to an agreement under which the two Japanese companies might acquire stock in a Time Warner subsidiary created specifically for the deal.

A spokeswoman for Time Warner in New York said the company would not comment on what it called speculation.

The deal could still fall apart, according to one executive familiar with the talks, because it has to be structured without creating costly tax consequences. Nevertheless, he said, an announcement could come as early as next week. The Times reported. Time Warner's chairman, Steven J. Ross, is to arrive in Tokyo on Saturday, the Japanese report said.

For Time Warner, the product of

See INVEST, Page 2

Hanoi Bends on Repatriation, First Returns Expected by Year's End

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

HANOI — Vietnam has tentatively agreed to accept the forced return of tens of thousands of Vietnamese "boat people" now sheltered in refugee camps throughout Southeast Asia, diplomats stationed in Vietnam and refugee workers said Wednesday.

The decision, a major policy reversal for Vietnam, would allow nations housing Vietnamese refugees to send them home by force if they are determined to have fled their country for economic reasons, rather than from a well-founded fear of persecution.

"The first of them may be forced onto planes or boats and sent home by the end of the year," a Western diplomat said. "The saga of the Vietnamese boat people would be all but over. It could be a rather ugly ending."

Plans to begin involuntary repatriation of the Vietnamese might still be blocked if there is vigorous opposition by the United States, which brought a halt to a similar plan two years ago, diplomats and refugee workers said.

The Vietnamese offer reported Wednesday had been sought by the British colony of Hong Kong and by Britain, and would doubtless be welcomed by several Southeast Asian nations that are now sheltering the refugees and have sought for years to send them back to Vietnam.

More than 100,000 Vietnamese refugees are living in camps in Southeast Asia — about half of them in Hong Kong, most of the rest in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Until now, Vietnam has opposed mandatory repatriation of the refugees, in part because it lacks the money and other resources needed to resettle them.

More than 6,000 refugees have gone home to Vietnam under a two-year-old voluntary repatriation program in which they are given living allowances drawn from an international fund for refugees. They are monitored by representatives of the United Nations to be certain that they are not persecuted for having fled.

Diplomats said the Vietnamese offer to reverse policy and accept forced repatriation had been made in discussions over the last two weeks with British, Hong Kong and United Nations officials.

The offer has not been formally announced in Hanoi, however, and diplomats warned that it might be quickly withdrawn if there were strong objections from the United States, which in the past has opposed mandatory repatriations of Vietnamese.

Vietnam has sought to restore diplomatic relations with the United States and to end a punishing American economic embargo, and thus is reluctant to offend the United States.

The United States expressed outrage when, in December 1989, the Hong Kong government forced 51 Vietnamese refugees — some of them kicking and screaming — onto a plane in the middle of the night and flew them to Vietnam. There have been no forced repatriations since.

The exodus of Vietnamese refugees began shortly after the end of the Vietnam War in 1975.

Vietnamese, some seeking to flee political persecution, many others trying simply to escape the wretched poverty of their homeland, took to rickety boats, and tens of thousands died in the treacherous journey across the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea.

Kiosk

Marines May Aid Haiti Evacuation

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The United States has sent a contingent of as many as 500 Marines to Guantánamo Naval Station in Cuba for possible use in evacuating Americans from Haiti following the military coup, Pentagon officials said Wednesday.

The officials, who declined to be identified, stressed that no decision had been made to evacuate Americans.

"I emphasize that we are not getting involved in the internal affairs of Haiti and this would only be in an emergency evacuation," an official said.

Another official said a contingent of fewer than 500 Marines had been dispatched. There are about 7,000 U.S. citizens in Haiti.

The deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, appealed for help at a meeting of the Organization of American States in Washington. (Page 2.)

General News

Soviet Defense Ministry qualified its stand on military cuts, seeing a need for talks. Page 6.

Business/Finance

The EC barred a plan by European plane makers to buy De Havilland. Page 9.

Germany cut the size of the central bank's discount-making body. Page 9.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
3,012.52	DM	1.666
Down 5.82	Pound	1.75
	Yen	132.585
	FF	5.6765

Crossword Page 8.
Weather Page 2.

In Asia, Hoaxers Fan the MIA Flames

Washington Post Service

HO CHI MINH CITY — The color photograph showed a black man seated at a table and writing on a pad of paper. A letter accompanying it, dated March 28, 1990, identified him as Walter T. Robinson, serial number 406-68-1995, a first lieutenant in a helicopter squadron of the U.S. Army's 1st Cavalry Division and a former prisoner of war anxious to leave "this hell" in Vietnam.

Included in the letter were the names of his parents and two brothers, his home address in New Orleans and a few details of his April 1969 capture by Vietcong guerrillas.

A long-awaited breakthrough? Solid evidence that Americans reported captured or missing during the Vietnam War are still alive in Indochina? Not quite. For there were more than a few things wrong with this picture.

The photo, which originated in this city, the former South Vietnamese capital, turned out to be one of hundreds of scams perpetrated by enterprising Indochinese seeking to cash in on the issue of unaccounted-for Vietnam-era U.S. soldiers.

Rings of these entrepreneurs have created a cottage industry dealing in everything from bones and dog tags to live "Americans." They are driven by what they perceive as an insatiable appetite in the United States for leads in the search for 2,272 Americans listed as prisoners of war or missing in action in Indochina, as well as by reward money from private groups.

According to the U.S. Defense Department, hoaxes account for about 25 percent of the 1,400 reports of live sightings that U.S. investigators have received concerning persons alleged to be missing Americans in Indochina.

Another 68 percent of the reports are of persons who already have been accounted for, the Pentagon says. Only 103 reports, which are classified, remain officially unresolved. Of these, fewer than half describe people in captivity. The rest concern individuals living freely in Indochina.

The victims of the hoaxes range from relatives of missing Americans to Vietnamese whose ancestors' tombs are desecrated by

See HOAXES, Page 2

Aristide Seeks Help From OAS on Haiti

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign ministers of the 34-nation Organization of American States met Wednesday night to hear the deposed Haitian president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, plead for collective hemispheric action to overturn Monday's military coup and return him to the leadership of his impoverished country.

The United States, which was represented at the emergency meeting by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, had said earlier that it wanted to isolate the new Haitian military junta politically, economically and diplomatically. But President George Bush said that he was "disinclined" to use U.S. troops to intervene in the Caribbean republic.

Father Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected president, arrived in Washington from Caracas, where he had been flown early Tuesday after the U.S., French and Venezuelan ambassadors negotiated his safe exit from the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince.

In a preview of the course Mr. Baker was expected to advocate at the ministerial session, Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokeswoman, said: "The United States would hope that the international community — the foreign ministers that are meeting at the OAS — will take strong measures to isolate diplomatically, politically and economically those who have taken power in Haiti."

Earlier, Mr. Bush said: "I am disinclined to use American force. We've got a big history of American force in this hemisphere, and so we've got to be careful about that."

At the same time, Mr. Bush noted reports that some OAS members might advocate sending a multinational force to Haiti. "I will see how others feel at the OAS," he said.

U.S. officials have been in contact with other governments since Tuesday in an effort to get agreement on appropriate OAS action.

However, before the start of the meeting Wednesday, they said there still was considerable uncertainty about what the members might want to do.

The most likely result, the officials said, will be a resolution strongly condemning the coup, calling for the immediate restoration of constitutional processes including the return of Father Aristide and stipulating the isolation of Haiti — including a cutoff of financial aid and dealings — until the junta complies. If the military does heed the warning and steps aside, the officials added, it is possible that the OAS will dispatch a multinational force to oversee the transition back to a civilian government.



Thony Belizaire/Agence France-Presse

General Raoul Cedras, the Haitian military commander who led the coup against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, speaking at a news conference in Port-au-Prince on Wednesday. He said he did not "see any chance" that the deposed president would return to Haiti.

Romania Vows to Maintain Course

New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — In an attempt to rescue Romania's reputation from the damage caused by riots in the capital last week, Romanian leaders pledged Wednesday to keep the country on the path toward a market-style economy under a caretaker government drawn from several political parties.

Theodor Dumitru Stolojan, a former finance minister named Tuesday to replace Petre Roman as prime minister, said at a news conference that he would pursue the policies of change begun by the Roman government, while making adjustments "to quiet social content."

He said he would propose a new multiparty cabinet to the parliament as soon as possible, to run the country until the next elections, expected either this fall or next spring.

President Ion Iliescu met Wednesday with foreign business leaders in a clear attempt to reassure the international financial community that Romania was not wavering in its commitment to either democracy or economic change after the shock of last week's rampage by coal miners.

By bringing down the government, the miners' violent protests had cast a shadow over the country's first painful steps toward a market economy, at a time when Romania seemed on the verge of winning back the confidence of foreign governments and international banking institutions.

"Everything was going forward before the miners' riot," said Silviu Brucan, a former government official now in retirement. "The most obnoxious effect will be that the West will turn its back on Romania, and we will be left alone to swim in poverty."

Mr. Stolojan defended the hefty price increases that have been the source of widespread discontent and set off the miners' rage, but indicated that wage adjustments might be in order to offset the painful effects of the economic transition.

Mr. Stolojan said he would not assume the job of prime minister until his new government, put together after consultations with Romania's fractious political parties, was approved by the parliament. Until then, Mr. Roman will remain in his present job, he said.

HOAXES: *Indochinese Try to Cash In on POW Issue*

(Continued from page 1)

grave-robbers plying a gruesome trade in human remains. The swindlers also prey on would-be emigrants hoping to buy leverage for resettlement in the United States.

In the Robinson case, the scam was given away by a series of letters purportedly written and signed by the 42-year-old former soldier. Using the kind of script taught in Vietnamese schools, they contain sentences such as these: "Between back way to take another trip, my helicopter been shot by VC guerrillas and fall down, I was wounded and they caught me imprison in their concentration camp. My health be fine and life more easy than first time but I felt that I still be misfortune. I just want to leave this hell as soon as best. I usually be homesick, so my desire is free and meet together my family at U.S.A."

In an investigation last year, U.S. authorities quickly discovered the real Walter T. Robinson to be a white truck driver who is alive and well in Ohio. A Vietnam veteran repatriated in 1973, he told investigators he had no idea how his name and identification details had come to be used in the hoax, U.S. officials said.

As for the man in the snapshot, he turned out to be the child of an American serviceman and a Vietnamese woman. He is in his early 30s and is living in the United States.

"It was basically a fund-raising scheme," said Garnett E. Bell, chief of the U.S. Office for POW-MIA Affairs that opened in Hanoi in July. He said the man in the photograph had been an "unwitting accomplice" in the scheme, in which Vietnamese con men charged hundreds of dollars to let other Vietnamese photograph him, apparently in hopes of obtaining reward money or visas.

Although the U.S. government offers no rewards in its search for missing Americans, rumor has it in Ho Chi Minh City that the remains of each U.S. citizen sell for $5,000. Also bolstering the market have been rewards tendered by such groups as the National Steering Committee for American War Veterans, which in 1988 offered $2.4 million for a live American POW.

The trade in human bones suffered a blow last year when Vietnamese authorities broke up two rings and seized the remains of more than 1,200 people, U.S. and Vietnamese officials said. The rings would "register" the remains for a small fee, promising to arrange transfer to the United States later.

One group, led by a French citizen who said he was working for the U.S. government, stored remains in four houses in Ho Chi Minh City. One of the houses was across the street from a district police headquarters, a U.S. official said. He added that the police denied knowledge of the operation.

The other ring reportedly provided at least 28 skeletons that had been taken out on a refugee boat to Malaysia last year.

According to Lieutenant Colonel Johnie Webb, the commander of the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii, the traffickers lately have tried to maximize profits by dividing up their wares. In many cases that reach his laboratory, he said, "you can see where the bones have been cut."

Aircraft crash sites have been a major source of material used by the hoaxers. According to a confidential U.S. government report, scavengers at one such site near Cong Ho in northern Vietnam, where Colonel John L. Robertson was shot down in September 1966, turned up material that investigators believe was later used in a widely reported hoax.

Colonel Robertson was alleged to be one of three middle-aged men shown in a photo of missing U.S. pilots still being held captive in Vietnam as of May 1990. The photo, which surfaced on the Thai-Cambodian border in July, was accompanied by identification, including Colonel Robertson's name and serial number, that U.S. investigators believe came from the crash site.

"Someone at the crash site had access to Robertson's personal effects," an investigator said. That any of these should turn up on the border was unusual, he said, because the site has "always been under North Vietnamese control."

The mysterious photo was provided by a Thai citizen who lives on the border and has been associated with fabrications and reward requests in the past, the investigator said. Accompanying it were other photos that bore the same May 25, 1990, date and proved to be fakes.

U.S. officials have not yet ruled the photo of the three men a hoax. But they agree with the Vietnamese that Colonel Robertson did not survive the crash.

If any missing Americans are still alive, they are likely to be in Laos, a U.S. intelligence source said. Laotian Communist guerrillas often asserted during the war that they held American prisoners, but only one, a civilian pilot, was released.

— WILLIAM BRANIGIN

INVEST: *Toshiba and C. Itoh Look at Time Warner*

(Continued from page 1)

the 1990 merger between Time Inc. and Warner Brothers Inc., the Japanese investment would provide desperately needed cash. Time took on more than $11 billion in debt when it acquired Warner, although it recently cut its debt load to $8.7 billion by raising $2.7 billion in a rights offering.

A deal also could give the company improved access to the Japanese market for its magazines, music, TV programming and movies, as well as assistance in a reported launching of a Japanese-language version of its flagship magazine, Time.

The equity purchase would be the third major instance of Japanese money moving into the U.S. entertainment industry. And although it would be much less expensive and controversial, it would still provide the Japanese companies with access to American entertainment.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's biggest consumer-electronics company, last year shelled out $6.1 billion for MCA Inc., owner of MCA Records and Universal Studios. In 1989, Sony Corp. paid $3.4 billion for Columbia Pictures Entertainment Inc. (now Sony Pictures Entertainment Inc.)

The two huge deals aroused concern in the United States that major cultural assets were moving into foreign hands, and in Japan that the purchases could upset relations with America. More recently, the acquisitions have hit profits at Matsushita and pressured finances at Sony, leading to speculation on whether either deal would end up profitable in the long run.

In explaining their moves, Matsushita and Sony referred to the benefits of synergy, the idea that entertainment software holds the key to controlling and stimulating demand for consumer-electronics hardware. But the moves also reflect efforts by Japanese electronics companies to diversify from consumer electronics, a largely mature business in which competition is cutthroat.

"It makes sense for Toshiba if they want to be a big player in consumer electronics in the future," Peter Wolff, a vice president at Kidder Peabody International Corp., told Reuters. "You need the software to drive the hardware."

Toshiba is one of the world's biggest suppliers of microchips and laptop computers, but has a smaller profile in consumer electronics.

For C. Itoh, one of Japan's big trading houses, access to Time Warner's goods would help its fledgling satellite-communications and cable-television businesses, analysts said.

The $1 billion investment would probably give the Japanese exclusive rights to distribute Time Warner's entertainment products at home. C. Itoh would also get a chance to learn the cable-TV business from one of America's leading suppliers, analysts said.

The Japanese market for visual and audio entertainment is set for spectacular growth this decade, stemming from a rise leisure time and advances in technology that are spawning new media outlets, from satellite and cable transmission to high-definition television.

BASE: *Aquino and Senate Agree on Pullout Timetable*

(Continued from page 1)

years," Mrs. Aquino said Wednesday after a flurry of meetings with senators.

She said that at least 15 senators supported the withdrawal agreement, although one of them later said he was still undecided. In any case, Mrs. Aquino said, the accord needs the approval of only a majority, rather than the two-thirds, or 16 votes, required for a treaty. A resolution enabling the government to negotiate the pullout arrangement with the United States is to be put to the Senate shortly.

"Since we are now going to proceed with this executive agreement, I don't think there is any reason anymore for the referendum," Mrs. Aquino said in reply to a reporter's question.

Although the Philippines would not seek U.S. aid in return for the three-year use of Subic, she said, "of course, we will be very grateful and will accept any and all assistance" to the Mount Pinatubo rehabilitation and reconstruction program.

The eruption of the Mount Pinatubo volcano in June shut down the huge U.S. Clark Air Base, heavily damaged Subic and devastated towns, farms and infrastructure over a wide area.

Mrs. Aquino refused to confirm or deny a statement by her executive secretary, Franklin Drilon, that she had threatened to run for re-election in 1992 unless anti-treaty senators dropped their insistence on limiting the U.S. withdrawal period to one year or less.

At least four of the senators who voted against ratification have presidential ambitions.

Mr. Drilon said that the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, Frank G. Wisner, had said of the compromise that the United States would "accept it as the decision of a sovereign state."

The U.S. Embassy declined substantive comment. However, a U.S. official involved in the base talks said that significant aspects of a withdrawal agreement would have to be negotiated.

"It's not immediately clear that such an agreement would be simple and easy," he said.

UNITY: *For East Germans, a Confusing Road West*

(Continued from page 1)

and took down the photos of Erich Honecker, the former Communist leader, from the walls.

The trappings of communism were easy to discard — the mountains of red bunting, the public lies, the secret police — but no matter how much they felt trapped by a system they loathed, people like the Schmidts knew little else. They carry those years with them in so many small ways.

They still say *drüben*, meaning "over there," when they talk about the West. They still say "our country" when they talk about the East.

The Schmidts still refuse to have anything to do with the old village informers, the neighbors who reported to the Stasi, or secret police, on anything remotely unusual that happened in Hohenwarthe.

"I talked to a neighbor who had his new windows built by one of the informers," Mr. Schmidt said. "'You actually let him in your house?' I said. And he says, 'Why not? What should I do? That's over, leave it be.'

"To me, that's impossible. I would hire someone from the West to do the job."

So much of what is new falls far short of the dazzling life they had envisioned after all those evenings of watching West German news broadcasts, police dramas and wild game shows.

"We could never believe it: They just gave things away — for free," Mrs. Schmidt said.

Mr. Schmidt's monthly salary has been raised from $500 to $750. But food prices are 5 to 10 times what they were in summer of 1990.

A year ago, Mrs. Schmidt's first visits to Western-style shops left her trembling. "They have different prices at different places for the same product," she said then. "It's very confusing. We have to rethink everything."

Now, the Schmidts rush into the Konsum market and snap up three days' worth of groceries in 10 minutes. They know the brands and they watch for specials. Still, the tally comes to $110.

"You can get anything you want now," Mrs. Schmidt said, "but you need the right amount of cash, and we don't have it. In former times, our money wasn't worth anything, but if there was something for sale, you could afford it."

"Oh, give me a break," Mr. Schmidt said. "We got a car. Before, you had to wait 20 years. We got a washing machine. A fryer. A new color TV. We could never have gotten that."

But then he added, "Of course, that's not all there is in life."

Most of the time, however, money is what is different about before and after. Every day, the catalogues arrive in the mail, offering clothing, toys, kitchenware, shoes. "It's all so enticing," Mrs. Schmidt said.

She is still mystified by how the catalogues get to her in the first place. And it took months to realize that just because the letter in the mail said the Schmidts had won a car in a sweepstakes, it didn't mean anyone was going to deliver a new BMW to Hohenwarthe.

"Oh, we got so excited in the beginning," Mrs. Schmidt said.

Without sweepstakes prizes or lottery winnings, Mrs. Schmidt has joined the rush to retrain, signing up for one of the countless courses that Western companies are offering in the East these days. She spends several afternoons a week at a class on selling financial services — stocks, insurance policies, real estate.

The class and Mrs. Schmidt's part-time sales work are the family's main hope now. Mr. Schmidt's job is in trouble; the crane manufacturing company where he has worked for 16 years has already cut its work force from 413 to 186 and plans more layoffs in March.

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

WORLD BRIEFS

House Votes Funds for Space Station

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House voted overwhelmingly Wednesday to provide $2 billion for NASA's planned space station this year, giving President George Bush his entire request for his No. 1 space priority.

But the decision will prove costly to many other space programs, which legislators said had to be slashed to free up money for the orbiting laboratory. The station is expected to cost as much as $40 billion by the time it is functioning in 1999.

"If you're going to fund the space station then some programs of NASA have to be eliminated or reduced or stretched out" into future years, said Bob Traxler, Democrat of Michigan, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's subcommittee that oversees the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Senate was expected to debate the bill shortly.

Japan Delays Troop Deployment Bill

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — The governing party announced plans Wednesday to postpone action on a bill that would have allowed deployment of Japanese troops overseas for the first time since World War II.

"There just wasn't enough time left to deliberate all aspects of the legislation before the end of this session," said a spokesman for the Liberal Democratic Party. A special session of the Diet, the Japanese parliament, ends Friday.

The measure, which would allow Japanese troops to join United Nations peacekeeping forces, will be taken up in January, party officials said. Some politicians saw the bill's demise as another potential blow to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who had championed the legislation and repeatedly tried to reassure lawmakers that the measure would not violate Japan's constitution. *(UPI, AFP, Reuters)*

U.S. Airlifts Meals to Angola Troops

LUANDA, Angola (WP) — The United States is airlifting tens of thousands of ready-made meals from Pentagon stocks in Europe and the Gulf to Angola head off a food crisis among as many as 200,000 soldiers confined to camps since the end of the 16-year civil war here.

Two C-5A Galaxy transport planes are scheduled to arrive by the weekend carrying 30 vans of Meals-Ready-to-Eat, or MREs, with 15,000 rations in each container. They will be given to troops from both the Soviet- and Cuban-backed Angolan Army and the U.S.-armed guerrilla force of Jonas Savimbi.

Hurd Sees Judicial Flaw in IRA Cases

LONDON (Reuters) — A British cabinet minister said Wednesday that miscarriages of justice in a series of cases involving Irish persons have shown the country's judicial system is flawed and must be overhauled.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd was giving evidence to an inquiry into the cases of several groups of people wrongfully imprisoned in the 1970s for murders and guerrilla activities linked to the Irish Republican Army. They served long sentences before they were cleared.

The Guildford Four were freed in 1989 after 14 years in prison for the bombing of a pub, and the Maguire Seven had their 1976 convictions for making bombs quashed this year. The Birmingham Six were freed this year after 16 years in prison. These and other cases have shaken confidence in the integrity of the police and judges and the ability of juries to weigh evidence. Mr. Hurd, a former home secretary, said he thought "the system and the way it was handled turned out to be inadequate for the purposes of justice."

Athens Choked by Smog for 3d Day

ATHENS (Reuters) — A third day of heavy air pollution in Athens on Wednesday closed schools, left streets deserted and sent hundreds of people to hospitals with heart and breathing problems.

All private cars and half of the city's taxis have been banned from the streets. The authorities closed primary schools after at least 20 children were reported to have fainted. Pollution indicators broke emergency levels for the third day, and hospital sources said about 350 people had been treated.

The Environment Ministry advised people to stay indoors. Many pedestrians and motorcyclists wore masks, but still complained of sore eyes, headaches and coughing. The surrounding mountains and lack of winds have trapped the smog over Athens. This is aggravated by temperatures of more than 35 degrees centigrade (95 Fahrenheit).

For the Record

A Soviet rocket carrying the first Austrian and first Kazakh into space blasted off from the Baikonor Cosmodrome in the Central Asian desert early Wednesday, Tass reported. All systems aboard the rocket were functioning properly and the crew members were "feeling well," Tass said. The rocket is to dock with the Mir space station Friday. *(AP)*

A fire in the missile shaft of a Soviet submarine on an exercise Friday caused a large amount of rocket fuel to be spilled in the White Sea off the north coast of Russia, Tass reported Wednesday. The accident occurred while the submarine was in training for launching a missile. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

A one-way train ticket from Madrid to Seville will cost 5,000 to 12,000 pesetas ($50 to $120), depending on class, when Spain's high-speed route opens in April. The journey of 600 kilometers (375 miles), at top speeds of 300 kilometers per hour, will be cut to three and a half hours, from six hours. The train's first commercial run is scheduled for April 19, a day before the opening of Seville's Expo '92. *(AP)*

A Bulgarian airline, Hemus Air, has received permission to fly to the Albanian capital, Tirana, every Friday and Sunday. It is charging $128 for a ticket, with a reduction for a fixed return flight. *(Reuters)*

The Weather

Forecast for Friday through Sunday



North America
Abnormal heat will last into the weekend in California, and the Southeastern states will remain very warm. Rain will fall at times through Sunday from St. Louis to Toronto as much cooler weather shifts eastward from the Great Plains.

Europe
London will have windy weather the next several days. Friday will be dry and mild, then showers and cooler weather will follow Saturday. Paris will have dry, mild weather Friday, with showers likely Saturday, followed by dry, cool weather Sunday.

Asia
Korea and western Japan will be showery Friday, and rain may begin Saturday in Tokyo. At least part of the weekend will be dry in these areas. Hong Kong will remain warm with little more than a shower. Thunderstorms may pop up from Singapore to Manila.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Algarve	23/73	12/53 s	24/75	12/53 s
Amsterdam	18/64	7/44 pc	17/62	8/46 s
Ankara	24/75	10/50 pc	26/79	11/52 t
Athens	28/82	18/64 pc	29/84	17/62 pc
Barcelona	24/75	12/53 s	23/73	11/52 s
Belgrade	20/68	14/57 c	21/70	10/50 c
Berlin	16/61	9/48 sh	16/61	5/41 s
Brussels	17/62	7/44 pc	17/62	8/46 s
Budapest	19/66	10/50 c	20/68	7/44 s
Copenhagen	17/62	9/48 sh	14/57	8/46 pc
Costa Del Sol	28/82	15/59 s	24/75	15/59 s
Dublin	16/61	9/48 c	14/57	8/46 c
Edinburgh	15/59	8/46 sh	14/57	10/50 c
Florence	21/70	11/52 s	24/75	8/46 s
Frankfurt	18/64	6/43 pc	19/66	7/44 s
Geneva	17/62	7/44 s	18/64	5/41 s
Helsinki	16/61	8/46 t	14/57	8/46 r
Istanbul	24/75	17/62 pc	24/75	13/55 sh
Las Palmas	29/84	13/55 t	29/84	22/71 pc
Lisbon	24/75	13/55 s	23/73	13/55 pc
London	15/59	10/50 pc	16/61	8/46 pc
Madrid	23/73	10/50 s	24/75	10/50 s
Milan	20/68	8/46 s	22/71	8/46 s
Moscow	15/59	10/50 sh	13/55	8/46 c
Munich	16/61	6/43 pc	18/64	6/43 s
Nice	22/71	9/48 s	24/75	11/52 s
Oslo	14/57	8/46 sh	14/57	6/43 c
Paris	17/62	7/44 s	18/64	8/46 s
Prague	18/64	6/43 pc	17/62	6/43 s
Reykjavik	9/48	0/32 sh	9/48	0/32 pc
Rome	23/73	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 s
St. Petersburg	14/57	8/46 sh	13/55	7/44 r
Stockholm	13/55	8/46 sh	14/57	6/43 c
Strasbourg	18/64	9/48 s	18/64	7/44 s
Tallinn	15/59	9/48 t	15/59	10/50 r
Venice	20/68	8/46 s	22/71	7/44 s
Vienna	20/68	7/44 c	17/62	6/43 s
Warsaw	16/61	9/48 sh	14/57	6/43 s
Zurich	18/64	7/44 s	18/64	7/44 s

Middle East

Beirut	33/91	21/70 s	33/91	21/70 s
Cairo	32/89	20/68 s	31/88	18/66 s
Damascus	31/88	21/70 s	31/88	21/70 s
Jerusalem	31/88	17/62 s	31/88	17/62 s
Riyadh	38/100	23/73 t	38/102	23/73 s

Oceania

Auckland	18/64	10/50 sh	17/62	10/50 sh
Sydney	24/75	12/53 s	24/75	12/53 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Bangkok	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Beijing	24/75	11/52 pc	24/75	11/52 s
Hong Kong	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Manila	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
New Delhi	36/97	22/71 pc	36/97	22/71 pc
Seoul	18/64	11/52 sh	19/66	11/52 pc
Shanghai	24/75	11/52 t	24/75	11/52 pc
Singapore	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Taipei	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 t
Tokyo	25/77	17/62 pc	24/75	19/61 sh

Africa

Algiers	24/75	16/61 pc	26/79	14/57 pc
Cape Town	19/66	8/46 pc	20/68	8/46 pc
Casablanca	29/84	18/64 s	28/82	18/64 s
Harare	28/79	16/61 pc	26/79	16/61 pc
Lagos	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Nairobi	26/79	12/53 pc	27/80	12/53 pc
Tunis	26/82	13/55 sh	26/79	13/55 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	21/70	12/53 pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Lima	20/68	4/39 sh	20/68	6/43 pc
Mexico City	24/75	12/53 pc	25/77	12/53 pc
Rio de Janeiro	26/79	19/66 c	26/79	19/66 pc
Santiago	22/71	6/43 s	21/70	6/43 s

North America

Anchorage	10/50	4/39 r	11/52	6/43 pc
Atlanta	27/80	17/62 pc	27/80	17/62 pc
Boston	22/71	15/59 r	22/71	13/55 c
Chicago	21/70	11/52 pc	18/64	7/44 sh
Denver	23/73	4/39 pc	13/55	2/35 sh
Detroit	21/70	9/48 c	22/71	6/43 sh
Honolulu	31/88	24/75 c	31/88	24/75 pc
Houston	31/88	20/68 pc	31/88	17/62 pc
Los Angeles	36/97	18/64 s	31/88	16/61 pc
Miami	32/89	26/79 t	31/88	24/75 pc
Minneapolis	15/61	5/41 sh	10/50	-1/31 sh
Montreal	20/68	10/50 sh	17/62	7/44 c
Nassau	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 t
New York	23/73	16/61 r	26/79	17/62 pc
Phoenix	39/102	22/71 s	35/95	22/71 s
San Fran	24/75	13/55 pc	23/73	13/55 pc
Seattle	20/68	8/46 pc	21/70	8/48 s
Toronto	19/66	9/48 sh	18/64	10/50 c
Washington	24/75	15/61 pc	27/80	17/62 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.
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D BRIEFS

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time left to deliberate all aspects
dnight session," said a spokesman
special session of the Diet, the
allow Japanese troops to join
will be taken up in January, party
bill's demise as another potential
who had championed the legislat
makers that the measure would not
(UPI, AFP, R

ds to Angola Troop

The United States is airlifting
s from Pentagon stocks in Europe
Portis among as many as 200,000
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feals-Ready-to-Eat, or MREs, with
y will be given to troops from the
golan Army and the U.S.-armed

On Education Goals, U.S. Report Card Is Far From Gold Stars

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The latest report card assessing progress toward meeting U.S. educational goals for the year 2000 points to an inescapable conclusion: The nation cannot reach these goals at the rate it is moving now.

What to do about that, and whether enough is being done now, are important questions that remain unanswered.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The report of the National Education Goals Panel offered the first chance to grade three sets of people on their actions so far to improve education — the president, the governors and the American public. Although the report did not directly evaluate their efforts, the very fact that the goals still appear so far out of reach was damning indeed.

The report emphasized that more reliable and more standardized data were needed from states. But it conceded that there were few areas where progress clearly was being made toward reaching the goals drawn up by President George Bush and the nation's governors.

For example, the report said it would be almost impossible to guarantee by the year 2000 that all students would leave school with demonstrated competence in core subjects, or that American students would be "first in the world" in mathematics and science.

The other goals are increasing the high school graduation rate to 90 percent, ensuring that all children start school healthy enough and intellectually stimulated enough to be "ready to learn," equipping every American adult with work, citizenship and literacy skills, and keeping schools free of drugs and violence. The report did cite progress among all but Hispanic students toward the goal of a 90 percent graduation rate, and a decline in drug and alcohol use in schools.



Sid Varas/Reuters

George Bush with the Olympic medalist Florence Griffith Joyner and her daughter after the president, at a Washington junior high school, urged the young to "take school seriously."

One reason America's educational woes are so hard to fix is that they are entangled with a number of other enduring problems that the report hinted at, but did not fully discuss: family disintegration, racial polarization, poverty and public complacency about educational achievement.

The report was hardly out this week before critics rushed to complain of misleading or incomplete data and of a failure to evaluate whether current efforts to reach the goals were sufficient. Many critics were Democrats eager to challenge Mr. Bush on domestic policy and confident that he is vulnerable on his pledge to be the "education president."

But some educators contend that the compilation of the report is in itself a sign of progress. It is different from other gloomy pronouncements, they say, because it offers for the first time a clear set of statistics that will enable the public to track progress toward achieving these goals and may force Americans to confront the dimensions of the problem.

For those looking for guidance on what to do now, Education Secretary Lamar Alexander said the report made it clear that a "quantum leap" was necessary if the goals were to be reached.

"We've got to transform the way our schools are organized and what they're doing, what they're teaching, how teachers are trained, what schools look like and how they're staffed," he said. "We've got to transform the schools and the way we do things outside the schools."

Mr. Bush has offered his answer in the "America 2000" education strategy made public last spring, which calls for national standards, national tests, new kinds of schools and a commitment by every American community to draw up a plan to change schools.

The report provided one of the most complete breakdowns to date on how much money the U.S. government is spending on efforts to meet the goals. The report offers a total of $59 billion, up by 13 percent after inflation since Mr. Bush and the governors agreed to set education goals in 1989.

But several Democrats, including the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, said the panel had improperly counted programs like airplane flight training in the Defense Department to artificially swell the total. And a Senate Democratic aide said that the administration was taking credit for money that had been appropriated on Congress's initiative.

Several educators also criticized the report, saying it evaded difficult issues raised by the first national goal — ensuring that children are ready to learn.

The report said there was no direct way to measure that, although in supplementary data at the end it pointed to some disturbing statistics about low-birth-weight babies and widespread lack of prenatal care for pregnant women.

Samuel B. Husk, executive director of the Council of Great City Schools, a group representing the major cities' school systems, said: "I think the fact they ducked the first goal is the most telling thing about the report. The most critical data, including low birth weight, is in the back of the book. It's an indication that we have a health system in trouble, and we're not paying attention to that."

Mr. Husk said the nation's major cities spend an additional $205 million a year for special education, teaching children with preventable disabilities.

But other educators and business leaders said more money was not the answer. Spending on education has increased by more than one-third, after inflation, in the last decade, they say, without dramatic progress.

Public attitudes, students' study and television-watching habits, and the stakes of school success must change first, they say.

Bush Jabs at Democrats With a Threat to Veto Longer Jobless Benefits

WASHINGTON — President George Bush promised Wednesday to veto the Democrats' unemployment benefits bill, saying he had to "protect the taxpayers" as well as the unemployed.

As he left the White House on a primarily political trip, Mr. Bush expressed annoyance with the Democrats' effort to put him on the defensive on domestic issues, including his opposition to their $6.4 billion bill to extend benefits for the jobless.

He said he would not let Democratic presidential candidates "set the agenda for this country."

Congressional Democrats, sensing a potent issue for next year's elections, pushed through the bill to extend unemployment benefits for up to 20 weeks, even though President Bush appeared to have converted enough Republican senators to sustain a promised veto of the legislation.

The House's final approval Tuesday, 300 to 118, was enough to override a veto, but the Senate's 65-to-35 margin fell two votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto should all 100 senators vote.

Five Republican senators who had backed an earlier version of the bill voted against it, saying that the language adopted last Thursday by House-Senate negotiators undermined the budget agreement of last year.

A total of eight Senate Republicans and all 57 Democrats voted for the bill, while the 35 other Republicans voted against it.

In the House, 55 Republicans joined 244 Democrats and an Independent in voting for the bill. Eleven Democrats and 107 Republicans opposed it, and 15 members did not vote.

Democrats refused to concede that the bill would ultimately be defeated. They said they hoped Mr. Bush would change his mind and sign it. They also said that two Republican senators might be persuaded to change their votes if unemployment figures due out Friday signaled more bad news for the economy. In addition, they said they hoped to organize pressure on Republican senators from constituents.

The Democratic-sponsored bill would provide 20 weeks of additional benefits for workers in six states and Puerto Rico where unemployment has averaged more than 8 percent for the six months ending in July. Thirteen other states, as well as the nation's capital, would be eligible for an extra 13 weeks of payments on the basis of an unemployment rate averaging 7 percent or more. Workers in the 31 other states would be entitled to seven weeks of additional benefits.
(AP, LAT, NYT)

Cyprus Marks Independence

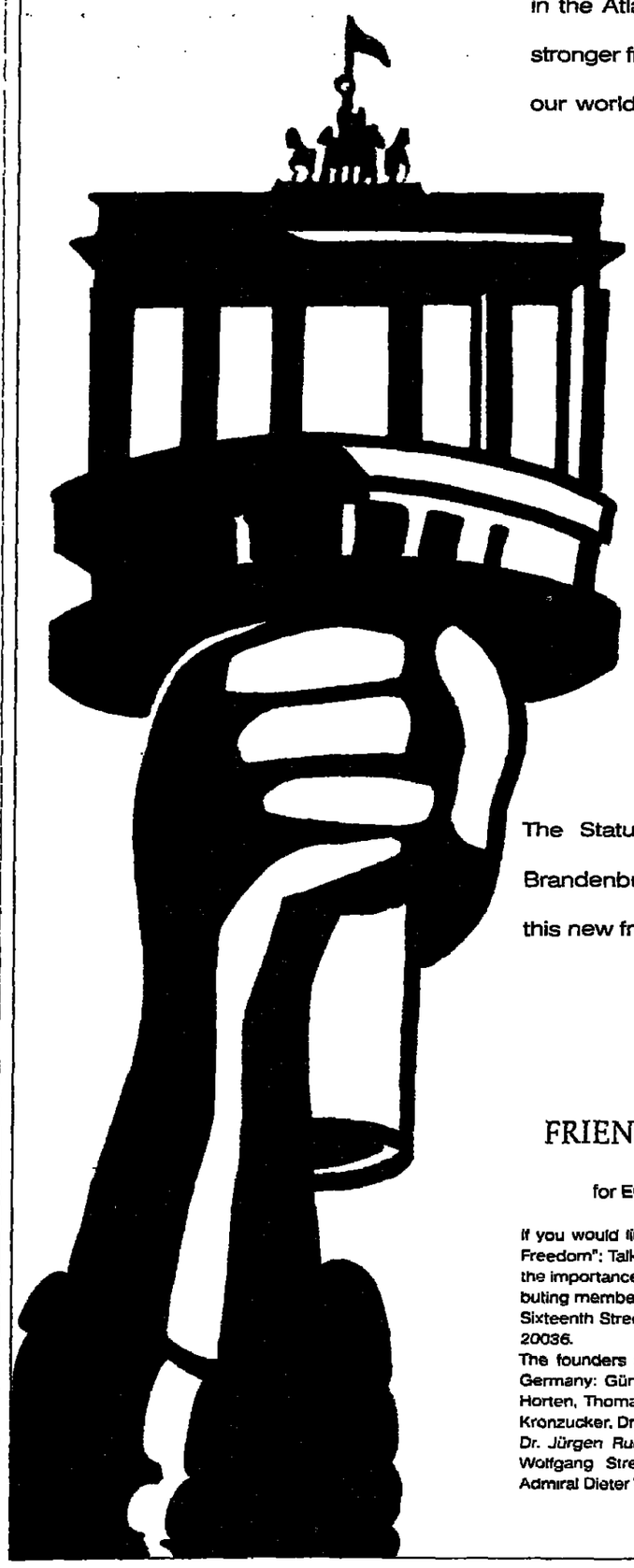
Reuters

NICOSIA — Cyprus celebrated 31 years of independence from Britain with a parade and an offer from President George Vassiliou to start disbanding the 10,000 members of the National Guard if Turkish troops and settlers left the Turkish-held north.

Symbols of Freedom

The friendship in freedom which unites Germans and Americans has successfully met another challenge. If Americans and Europeans work together to combine their intellectual and material powers in the Atlantic alliance, they will emerge stronger from the upheavals which shake our world. – On the first anniversary of German unity, we confirm our resolution to preserve and deepen our freedom. We confirm our support for those who, between fear and hope, still struggle for their freedom. For the sake of the younger generations, we should not miss this unique chance to forge a new, free and peaceful world order. Together Americans and Europeans can find the wisdom and courage to accept this challenge.

The Statue of Liberty and the open Brandenburg Gate stand as symbols of this new freedom.



FRIENDSHIP IN FREEDOM
A German Initiative
for European-American Relations

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The founders of this campaign are leading citizens in Germany: Günter Diehl, Peter von der Heydt, Alphons Horten, Thomas Kielinger, Marie-Elisabeth Klee, Dieter Kronzucker, Dr. Tyll Necker, Friedhelm Ost, Ambassador Dr. Jürgen Ruhfus, General (Ret.) Johannes Steinhoff, Wolfgang Stresemann, Prof. Dr. Werner Weidenfeld, Admiral Dieter Wellershoff.

Bush Says Gates Wouldn't Slant Reports

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Apparently stung by allegations from current and former U.S. intelligence officials, President George Bush defended on Wednesday his nominee to head the Central Intelligence Agency as a man who would not slant analyses for political purposes.

The president spoke while a bitter public free-for-all among CIA insiders continued in the Senate over the agency's methods, its management and its failures to predict world events.

Mr. Bush said Robert M. Gates, whose confirmation as CIA director now rests with an increasingly troubled Senate committee, would not distort intelligence to match a desired policy, as some CIA officials have testified.

But a witness called by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Jennifer Glaudemans, pleaded with the senators on Wednesday to reject Mr. Gates's nomination on the ground that the leadership of the CIA in the 1980s ignored hard evidence developed by its Soviet analysis team, created an atmosphere of intimidation and caused an exodus of Soviet-affairs experts from the CIA.

During that period, Mr. Gates ran the CIA's analytical division and later became deputy director and acting director. He is now deputy national security adviser to Mr. Bush.

A former junior analyst in the Soviet division, Ms. Glaudemans accused Mr. Gates and the head of the CIA at that time, William J. Casey, of presenting views on the Soviet Union that were "at variance with intelligence." She said that "heavy-handed and underhanded" efforts were made to reverse analyses that did not suit their policy objectives.

"Tragically," she said, "these slanted studies became the foundation upon which the legislative and executive branches of our government deliberated momentous foreign policy decisions."

At the time, the administration of President Ronald Reagan was taking a hard-line approach to Moscow, negotiating difficult arms control agreements and seeking to expel the Soviets from Afghanistan and counter Soviet and Cuban influence in Nicaragua.

Mr. Bush told reporters Wednesday that he wondered "where these people have been all these years with all their anxiety."

"I know Bob Gates," Mr. Bush said, "and I know he wouldn't slant an estimate for political purposes."

The president, himself a former CIA director, said that within the agency "you have a wide array of views among analysts, and somebody has to be responsible for the final product."

Some senators were concerned that the testimony against Mr. Gates was largely hearsay. A supporter of Mr. Gates, Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, elicited comments from one witness to partly support that view. Mr. Rudman also read a letter in which Mr. Casey's successor as CIA director, William H. Webster, said Mr. Gates "fully supported my policy of issuing analyses reflecting "divergent or alternative views" after Mr. Webster took over in 1988.

The letter also noted that an internal investigation by the CIA's inspector general had found a perception of politicized intelligence estimates but no convincing evidence that it had in fact occurred.

Harold P. Ford, a veteran CIA official, told the committee that he believed Mr. Gates may have put undue pressure on analysts to slant their reports in one or two cases. However, he said, Mr. Gates had created a "milieu" of intimidation and was not the person to heal CIA internally.

Ms. Glaudemans was particularly bitter about the covert U.S. arms sales to Iran in the mid-1980s, saying it was "tragic and an embarrassment" to the CIA. Proceeds from some of the sales made their way, under a White House program managed by Oliver L. North, to contra rebels in Nicaragua at a time when Congress had outlawed such aid.

Ms. Glaudemans said she had helped prepare background intelligence for Mr. Gates before he testified to Congress in 1987 about the Iran-contra affair and that Mr. Gates had chosen to advance a view for which there was scant evidence: that the arms sales were designed in part to blunt growing Soviet influence in Iran.

To the contrary, Ms. Glaudemans testified, the evidence pointed clearly to waning Soviet influence in Iran and pessimism in Moscow that it could make inroads with the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

GATES: *Advised to Step Aside*

(Continued from page 1)

could be easily confirmed by the Senate.

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence reviews all intelligence budgets, covert actions and sensitive intelligence operations, much like its Senate counterpart, but it plays no role in the confirmation hearings of senior intelligence officials.

Mr. McCurdy said the Senate hearings had opened up old, painful wounds from the 1980s that could not possibly be healed or resolved in the time a new director of central intelligence was needed.

With the nation's intelligence agencies at a critical juncture, he said, they must look forward, not backward. Already as a result of the prolonged confirmation process, he noted, action on the intelligence authorization bill and on other sensitive and administrative intelligence matters has been delayed for weeks, amounting to a general "stalemate."

"The intelligence agencies are facing reorganization," he said. "The Soviet threat has completely changed, there are going to be less dollars, and the CIA is getting it from all sides from those who want to abolish it to those who think it is not aggressive enough. Those are the issues that need attention."

According to administration officials, some serious questions have also been raised internally about the performance of U.S. intelligence officials in during the Gulf crisis. While technical intelligence from communications eavesdropping and satellite photography have been excellent, human intelligence has been weak to nonexistent, these sources said.

In addition, the CIA has been unable to begin any meaningful covert action to undermine the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, these sources said.

One source said: "We knew Saddam was a genuine menace to the region when he invaded Kuwait and we knew he was a menace when we learned the details of his nuclear program this summer." The source added that "this was a real opportunity" for the CIA's directorate of operations, which runs covert actions, "to deliver and show their stuff." The source went on, "It was a hard case, and it is a hard case, but they've shown almost nothing."

Asked about this characterization., Mr. McCurdy would only say, "In the Middle East, they don't have their act together."

In discussing Mr. Gates, Mr. McCurdy described him as bright and "a team player" whose performance since 1989 as deputy national security adviser to President George Bush "has been first-rate." But the congressman said his own experience with Mr. Gates did not provide evidence that Mr. Gates had the independence of mind needed to head the intelligence agency.

He said an effective director of central intelligence had "to demonstrate his independence and be willing to make tough calls, present dissent, present information that the president doesn't want to hear."

Mr. McCurdy, 41, has headed the House intelligence panel since the beginning of this year. He has indicated he may seek the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, but said Tuesday that he had not yet determined whether to run this year.

Mr. McCurdy said that although he was reluctant to become involved publicly in the Gates controversy, he was speaking out because the intelligence agencies needed a leader who had not "suffered serious damage to his credibility." He also said he was aware of the agony of his fellow Oklahoma Democrat, Senator David L. Boren, chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, who had supported the Gates nomination.

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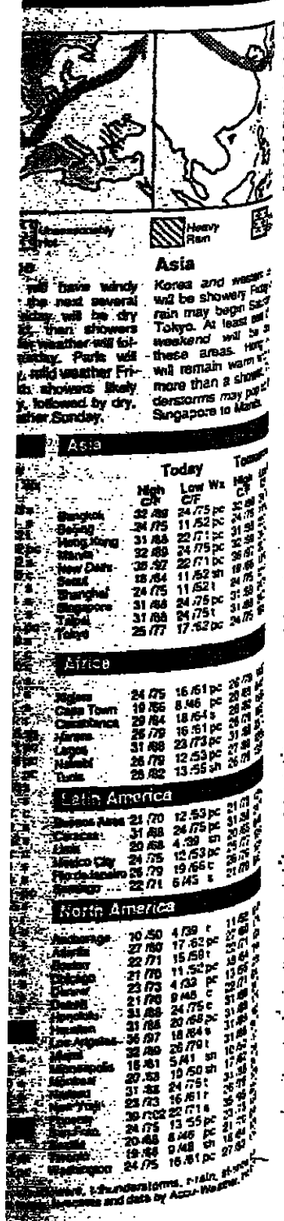
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OPINION

The Dusk of the Dictator

The day of the dictator is truly over in the Americas, even if some Haitian military officers have yet to get the message. Their bloody ouster of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected leader, is an affront not only to the millions of Haitians who chose him, but to all Americans, North, South and Central.

The odds against a new military regime consolidating power in today's Haiti are long, and the strong response of the Bush administration makes them longer still. Ambassador Alvin Adams helped negotiate Mr. Aristide's safe evacuation to Venezuela. Then Washington, in coordination with France and Canada, moved quickly to ostracize the junta and deny it aid.

Just as it did when Soviet hard-liners seized Mikhail Gorbachev two months ago, the administration acts as if the coup can and will be reversed. It insists that it will accept nothing less than restoration of the legitimate government and constitutional rule. On Wednesday, foreign ministers from around the hemisphere were meeting in Washington, and they extended a special invitation to Mr. Aristide to join them.

To most Haitians, Mr. Aristide is a hero whose charisma, courage and energy finally vanquished dictatorial rule. Just days ago he returned from a triumphant visit to New York, home of the largest Haitian community outside Haiti. In his seven months in office, he moved energetically against thugs from the old Duvalier regime. He bravely embraced fiscal austerity and cultivated excellent relations with the U.S.

But Mr. Aristide understood all too well that Haiti's old order had not yet accepted defeat. He repeatedly shuffled army commanders in an effort to insure loyalty. And, inexcusably, he encouraged mobs of supporters to intimidate political opponents.

Now the army, perhaps in league with civilian Duvalierists, has struck back hard, inflicting hundreds of civilian casualties. Lamentably, Mr. Aristide's own choice as army commander, General Raoul Cedras, is deeply involved in the bloodbath. Even if the rebels can now be rolled back, the gulf between the army and other Haitians is sure to be dangerously widened.

That's a problem for the future. But the immediate priority is to restore constitutional rule and the legitimate government.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Senate's CIA Quandary

What is one to make of the off-the-record and now publicly stated charges that Robert Gates cooked the intelligence books over at the CIA — charges that, if shown to be well-founded, would compel the Senate to reject his nomination as President Bush's intelligence chief?

The first response must be that, slippery and technical as it may appear, the matter of just how intelligence is produced inside the twisting and usually secret coils of the U.S. government could not be a more valuable question for the Senate Intelligence Committee to address. Nothing goes more deeply to the qualifications of Mr. Gates, a veteran CIA analyst and manager who is currently deputy national security adviser in the White House.

But the second response must be that, on the basis of the testimony so far, it is going to be hard to make a fair decision. Thoughtful people have different and — each in its way — plausible views on whether the nominee, as a high-level CIA official in the Reagan years, slanted intelligence reports to support policy. This is an act that Mr. Gates himself has described as transgressing "the single deepest ethical and cultural principle of the CIA." His accusers could cite chapter and verse of the censorship and self-censorship induced by what they felt was intelligence politicization. But defenders depicted a familiar liberal versus conservative "adversary culture" that flourished between departments and levels of the CIA just as it flourished elsewhere.

We suspect that a measure of ambiguity is going to have to be accepted in pronouncing on Mr. Gates. The testimony challenging not only his analytical judgment but also his professional integrity has certainly left some scars. Yet anyone who has ever worked in an organization of at least two people is bound to recognize the manner in which one person's ambitions and frustrations, biases and agendas can intersect and clash with another's, without either person being guilty of a mortal sin.

To imagine that unity and consensus are a bureaucratic norm or are attainable is silly. Nor are these qualities even desirable, least of all in an intelligence agency or some other place where "truth" is the professed object. It is the essence of democratic theory that truth issues from the clash of independent minds. This is the vexing realm the Intelligence Committee must enter on its way to judging Robert Gates. It's like making an intelligence estimate.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Faster, Please, on Rights

If you haven't been reading much about the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in the last couple of years, there are probably two reasons. First, the terrible bickering and infighting that paralyzed the commission in the '80s seems to have subsided. The second reason is less encouraging: The panel hasn't done much of anything in years.

The Civil Rights Commission was established in 1957 as a fact-finding agency. In its productive early years, it held hearings around the country about civil rights abuses. It issued stinging, persuasive reports outlining problems and suggesting solutions. These reports and proposals formed the basis of the great civil rights legislation of the '60s. The commission was rightly credited with being a major player in that peaceful revolution.

Contrast that with the deteriorating years, when time and attention were devoted to such issues as the depiction of women in television sitcoms, and the recent, almost total absence of work product. In the last two years, only one report of the kind Congress has called for has been issued by the commission, and not a single hearing has been held. That is a pathetic record for an organization that spent $14 million in that time period.

Last week, the Senate re-authorized the commission for another four years, and on Monday, the House followed with a two-year bill that allows spending at $6 million a year. This is a far cry from what the commission wanted, for in spite of its meager work product, the members asked for a 25-year extension and considerable new power, including the right to file amicus briefs in civil rights cases. The administration request was more modest — 10 years with an appropriation of $10 million a year. But not even the leading civil rights advocates in Congress could swallow that given the panel's most recent track record.

It is clear from the debate that these legislators were reluctant to approve any re-authorization and went as far as they did only to offer one last chance for dramatic improvement. Is there nothing for fact-finders to do? Have all of the country's civil rights problems been solved? Not by a long shot. Under what circumstances is busing still required? Is there funding inequity between black and white schools, and if so, what should be done about it? Are minority set-asides and affirmative action plans working? What special problems do recently arrived Asian and Hispanic immigrants have? Are there difficulties between racial groups that do not involve whites, and should the government be doing something about them?

The Civil Rights Commission has been given a couple of years to demonstrate that it is able to tackle current problems and make a real contribution. If it continues to work at this pace, some other organization must be found or created to carry out its mandate.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Exxon Should Pay More

The latest agreement between Exxon, the U.S. government and Alaska to settle claims arising from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989 is depressingly similar to an earlier bargain rejected by a federal judge last spring. Judge H. Russell Holland described the first agreement as so inadequate that it sent "the wrong message, suggesting that spills are a cost of business that can be absorbed." He invited the Bush administration to strike a much tougher deal.

It hasn't, though there are improvements. As before, Exxon will pay $1 billion in civil penalities over 10 years. It will also pay $125 million in criminal fines — $25 million more than the sum Judge Holland found so meager last April. This time, more of the money will be earmarked for the restoration of Prince William Sound. And plaintiffs in 252 separate lawsuits against Exxon, including fishermen and native villagers, will have access to hitherto secret government reports on the spill's environmental damage.

It is hard to say whether these modest changes will satisfy Judge Holland, who will begin hearings on the new agreement in Anchorage next week. What can be said is that he is in a very difficult position, caught between two powerful arguments.

The first argument is: Take the money and run. Governor Walter Hickel of Alaska and the U.S. government have argued from the beginning that a billion-dollar plea bargain was much better than a long and chancy trial that might yield a lot less.

The counter argument is: It is still a poor deal. The extra $25 million in criminal penalities amounts to only two days profits for Exxon. And the $1 billion payout will be spread over 10 years, costing Exxon only about $600 million in today's dollars.

Judge Holland deserves credit for strengthening the original agreement. But he need not rest on his laurels. Nobody wants a trial — not Mr. Hickel, not George Bush, not Exxon, all of whom would be happy to put the sorry episode behind them at a time when they are trying to persuade Congress to open up more of Alaska for exploration. That being so, Judge Holland has the luxury of asking for yet a stronger bargain.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Gates: A Good Bureaucrat, Yes, a Master Spy, No

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Until last week, the national security club closed ranks behind Robert Gates's quest to be the top spymaster, some actively and most by public silence.

Hardly anyone wanted to oppose a man so personally bonded to George Bush, a president known to settle personal scores. Neither was anyone eager to lock horns with a man still likely to be the next director of central intelligence and the chief keeper of information coveted by club members.

Now, however, the Senate Intelligence Committee (a key part of the club) has no choice but to get tough about the Gates nomination. Its hand has been forced by an alliance between Senator Bill Bradley and CIA analysts who are evening scores with their former boss.

The analysts started feeding the New Jersey Democrat evidence that Mr. Gates slanted intelligence reports to serve his political masters, a cardinal sin in an agency created to tell presidents not what they want to hear but what they must know — like it or not.

But isn't this accusation a little pious and naive? Hasn't the CIA always cooked its supposedly objective books? Were agency distortions any *different* in the 1980s under William Casey and Mr. Gates? And what finally does this latest flap tell us about the suitability of Robert Gates to become the nation's master spy?

Not surprisingly, CIA leaders and analysts have never been policy virgins. They all have their beliefs about what policy should be, and they all respond to bureaucratic and political pressures. Remember how the agency misled President John F. Kennedy over the Bay of Pigs invasion?

Still, official Washington largely regarded the CIA as an institution that could be trusted most of the time when it came to intelligence estimates or evaluations of situations — until the Casey era.

Bill Casey was more than President Ronald Reagan's spymaster; he was an acknowledged policymaker. And the old political infighter knew how to play the policy game. He knew the strength of policy proposals backed by CIA judgments. He understood the public vulnerability of a policy out of sync with intelligence reports.

Intelligence, information, facts provide power, and Bill Casey used that power to back his own views — way beyond past agency practice and to the point of corrupting the process of making intelligence judgments. There is compelling evidence now to suggest Mr. Gates at times fell or jumped into this vortex. Some examples:

In 1984, Mr. Gates wrote a memo calling for the U.S. to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. This clearly exceeded his CIA duties and is an indisputable and inappropriate piece of policy advocacy.

So was the intelligence estimate he rammed through the bureaucracy in 1985 saying that Moscow was gaining a foothold in Iran, and that the Ayatollah Khomeini's regime was about to collapse. Almost all the CIA's information pointed in the other direction. But Mr. Gates seemed hellbent to produce a report that would support secret White House/Casey plans to sell arms to Iran.

Just as worrisome was Mr. Gates's personal crusade (shared by Mr. Casey) to convince the world that the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev was as bad as ever and was not undergoing revolutionary democratic change. This showed courage in going against the views of Secretaries of State George Shultz and James Baker, but it demonstrated an enormous blind spot about the world emerging in the 1980s.

Such blinders and the newly presented record of occasional but critical intelligence distortions will force senators to look again at Mr. Gates. They can no longer ignore their own deep suspicions that he knew much more about the illegal Iran-Contra scheme than he admits remembering.

They can no longer fail to see that at the very moment when the CIA needs to be thoroughly ventilated and revamped, Mr. Gates would return to it as an expert on the old Cold War Soviet Union, a man of the past, suspect, damaged.

People are what they were, Mr. Gates's performance as a manager of intelligence did not sparkle with nobility and fairness. But he was and is a first-rate policy organizer and bureaucratic ramrod. He would serve the nation very well in his present post as the deputy national security adviser to Mr. Bush — but not as CIA director.

The New York Times.

By the Rule of Law, the CIA Fails to Measure Up

By Stansfield Turner

WASHINGTON — The KGB and the CIA are both in trouble — and for the same reason.

The KGB's new chief, Vadim Bakatin, says he will bring it into line with "the rule of law." He recognizes that the KGB's past operations above the law and without external controls are what has made it so feared and hated by the Soviet people.

The CIA is facing two issues involving the rule of law. The first is the veracity of its prospective director, Robert Gates.

The second is the impact of having a former senior officer, Alan Fiers, plead guilty to misleading Congress about the CIA's involvement in the Iran-contra affair, a violation of the law involving external control over the CIA.

In Mr. Gates's case he is persuasive in saying he made mistakes but did not lie. What is key, though, is that he does not claim a right to deceive Congress. Rather, he promises to provide it with ample detail about CIA activities.

I know Mr. Gates so well that I cannot believe he condones illegal actions by CIA officers and looks with disdain on congressional oversight.

Some senators, though, may find it difficult to accept this appraisal when they recall that he was William Casey's deputy and that Mr. Casey was reprimanded publicly by two Republican chairmen of the Senate's Intelligence Committee for not keeping the committee informed, as required by law.

What would clarify this situation would be a statement by Mr. Gates that he unequivocally rejects the Casey period as a model for the future.

He should also indicate he is resigning from the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, whose executive director, David Whipple, has said: "To my mind, to disclose as little as necessary to Congress, if they can get away with it, is not a bad thing. I have trouble myself blaming any of those guys."

This not only suggests there is no blame for Mr. Fiers's confessed lying to Congress but commends intelligence officers to do as little as possible to conform with the system of controls over the CIA mandated by law — at least if they "can get away with it."

And Ray Cline, another retired CIA officer, recently remarked about the Fiers case, "In the old tradition of the CIA we felt that the senior staff officers should be protected from exposure."

I presume "protected from exposure" means that if CIA officers operate outside the law, they should not have to take the consequences.

Mr. Gates, then, should additionally declare his intention of purging the CIA of individuals who persist in holding such views, because it is this ethic, which the CIA shares with the KGB, that has repeatedly brought the CIA under heavy criticism.

That began with the Senate Intelligence Committee under Frank Church in 1976 and resulted in the imposition of the first meaningful outside controls on the CIA.

After revelations of illegal CIA involvement in the Iran-contra arms-for-hostages deal raised questions in Congress about whether those controls were adequate, more controls were recently imposed.

And now the Fiers case has prompted even more studies on how to ensure that the CIA responds to congressional direction.

Can we expect CIA professionals to abandon an attitude that justifies concealing information from Congress and then lying about it in order to preserve the institution? Or is the thesis that spying is so important it must be beyond the law and legislative controls too integral to the profession?

Intelligence operatives in the field can be called upon to make quick decisions under pressure, for instance during a furtive, clandestine contact with an agent. These will not always be good decisions, especially when complex issues of law are involved. There may be cases when an operative should be "protected."

The Fiers case, though, was not one of misunderstanding the law.

There could have been no doubt in Mr. Fiers's mind that he was doing something illegal in misleading the Congress: he concealed his action until it was dragged out of him by the special prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh, five years later. Mr. Whipple and Mr. Cline would probably say Mr. Fiers was noble in running a risk with the law in order to protect vital secrets, though it is difficult to believe it was vital to the nation to keep the illegal Nicaragua contra operations secret.

Are there other situations, though, when information about CIA operations can be so sensitive as to justify deliberate lying to Congress?

A case often cited is that of not revealing so much about a foreign agent as to jeopardize his or her life.

But Congress understands this issue and, to my knowledge, such disclosure has never been a serious problem. Should a member of Congress ask for too much detail about a specific agent, a reply such as "I cannot answer that" does not by implication give anything away. But even if the CIA officer gives an erroneous answer or none at all, he always has the option of straightening matters out behind the scenes afterward.

A more difficult case is one in which a president deliberately wants to take some action without legislative scrutiny.

Jimmy Carter, for instance, planned the Iranian hostage rescue mission of April 1980 with the intent of informing Congress only at the last minute, as he was entitled to do by the War Powers Act.

Had I, as director of central intelligence at the time, been asked by a congressional committee whether the CIA was participating in the preparations for such an operation, I would have been hard-pressed as to how to respond. I hope I would have said something such as, "I believe it is inadvisable to talk about any plans for solving the hostage problem, lest incorrect inferences be drawn and possibly leaked to the Iranians."

I would then have consulted with the president about whether I should return and respond to the question forthrightly. We don't know why Mr. Fiers did not do something similar. He contends he was under instructions to mislead the Congress. If so, he had a choice of breaking the law and placing himself in the jeopardy he is now in or refusing to carry out an improper order.

I suspect he failed to take the wiser course because he believed the thesis that there are situations in which intelligence officers will be "protected" if they break the law.

Somehow the CIA must discredit this outdated view of what extremes it will go to in order to spy.

Mr. Carter and I attacked this problem by staff reductions calculated to purge the most recalcitrant of the "old boys," by a policy of second-rate assignments so as to encourage their retirement and by decisions to fire a number of others who admitted to having lied to their CIA superiors.

We were not rigorous enough; we did not get the job done. Mr. Casey not only brought old boys back but found enough like Mr. Fiers in the hierarchy to help him revert to illegal, uncontrolled activities.

All this puts Robert Gates in an unenviable position. What really hangs over him most is not the various topics the senators are exploring but Mr. Casey's shadow. He needs to convince those senators that he can dispel that shadow not only from himself but also from the CIA.

If the attitude that lying to Congress can be condoned persists there will be additional errant operations. They will lead to more controls, which may make CIA human-intelligence operations almost impossible. It would be a case of self-destruct.

The writer, author of "Terrorism and Democracy," was director of central intelligence from 1977 to 1981. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Gates-Thomas Lesson: Be Stubborn

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — If, somehow, I could repeat my fatherhood, I would have different words of wisdom for my son. Instead of saying "rise early" or "work hard," I would stare the little tyke in the eye and — citing Clarence Thomas and Robert Gates — say something else entirely: Be stubborn.

Thomas, hailed by President George Bush as the very best Supreme Court nominee in the world, did turn out to be pretty good at one thing: insisting that the preposterous was true. Over and over, he said he had no opinion about abortion — or, for that matter, about almost anything. For instance, when asked about his oft-stated belief in "natural law" he said he really was not all that committed to the doctrine, did not know that much about it and had praised a speech about it just to be nice to a conservative audience.

Judge Thomas's was hardly a performance to please anyone — not liberals, for sure, and not conservatives, either. But because he held his ground, because he patiently repeated that he felt passionately about almost nothing, he will probably take the seat once held by that volcano of indignation, Thurgood Marshall.

Mr. Gates must have watched the game films of the Thomas hearings. He insists that when he was the agency's deputy director he knew next to nothing about what is now called the Iran-contra scandal.

Two former CIA associates, Richard Kerr and Charles Allen, had somewhat different recollections. They not only remember briefing Mr. Gates in some detail, but Mr. Allen remembers his boss's reaction: "Startled and disturbed." You'd have thought Mr. Gates would remember that moment with wedding-night clarity, but he insists otherwise.

Faced with this sort of stubbornness, the Senate is both crabby and vexed. The Judiciary Committee, gagging on Judge Thomas's answers, voted a tie on his nomination — and in a fit of righteous neutrality sent it to the floor anyway. There, the usual standards will prevail: demands for proof will drive out common sense, and Judge Thomas will be confirmed. As for Gates, his prospects, while in declining health are far from terminal. Soon one will be a Supreme Court justice and the other head of the CIA — men at the very tops of their fields by virtue, more than anything else, of stubbornness. It's a lesson to kids everywhere.

The Washington Post.

EC's Role As Europe's Gendarme

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — It is far too soon to write off the European Community as a peacekeeper. Like it or not, Europeans should face the fact that the Community is now the gendarme of Europe.

The Community's policy during the summer of trying to bully and cajole the warring Yugoslav republics to submerge their differences and remain in a unitary state lost it much credibility.

But far from having failed as a peacemaker, the Community remains the only possible source of a formula that could restore calm to the Balkans. Both as an economic force and a political focus, it is the major player that all the nationalists, separatists and other fledgling democracies of Eastern and Central Europe must deal with.

When the fighting first broke out in Yugoslavia too much was expected of the Community. Hopes were raised that the foreign ministers of Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, representing the past, present and future presidencies of the Community, could impose an immediate cease-fire and achieve a rapid and lasting settlement.

Indeed, the Community expected too much of itself. EC officials and politicians clearly underestimated the divisions and hatreds that separate the peoples of Yugoslavia. The result was an embarrassing failure of diplomacy, which is only now being repaired by the painstaking negotiating process that has been embarked on by Lord Carrington.

The Community is the only possible source to restore calm to the Balkans.

The Community has no choice but to develop a security competence that will ensure that it becomes involved in every ethnic and territorial dispute that erupts in the former Soviet-bloc countries, and that may well lead to its involvement in conflicts in the Soviet republics themselves.

"Central Europeans believe in the Community," says Mikhailo Crnobrnja, the Yugoslav ambassador to the Community. "They look up to it not just because the Community is the largest power in Europe but because it is the most attractive."

The Community understands that the policies it adopts toward Yugoslavia are likely to form a blueprint for ethnic unrest elsewhere. It knows that it must at all costs avoid setting precedents that would encourage separatism from the Baltic to the Black Sea, where ethnic minorities are now yearning to be free.

The Community's skill as a political power-broker in the Balkans and Central Europe is improving, and will continue to grow. But the muscle of the Community is economic. If independence-minded ethnic minorities in Eastern Europe, and perhaps even breakaway Soviet republics, want to qualify for special aid-and-trade relationships with the Community, they will have to heed what Brussels says.

In the Yugoslav situation, the most persuasive weapon in the Community armory now seems to be the promise of economic assistance worth about $7 billion a year if the Yugoslav republics settle into some form of "confederal" economic relationship that would link them with one another as well as with the Community.

So far, the Community does not seem to have fully awakened to the role of gendarme that is being thrust upon it. The task of masterminding and financing the economic rebirth of Eastern Europe's fledgling democracies is still uppermost in the minds of Community policymakers.

But they are also aware that the Yugoslav crisis may prove to be the first in a chain reaction of ethnic unrest, and that Western Europe's prosperity and security will depend on the Community's effectiveness as a peacemaker and law enforcer.

International Herald Tribune.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: To Provoke War?

PARIS — That an attempt should have been made to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is surprising. As an upright, intelligent, constitutional Sovereign, he has won the respect of Europe and the love of his people. There is no Sovereign more thoroughly and deservedly popular and yet an attempt has been made to kill him in a brutal and horrible way. The only explanation of this fact is that some hot-headed zealot, anxious for war, acted upon a recent article predicting a general European war immediately after the death of the Austrian Emperor.

1916: Office Dress Code

NEW YORK — Short skirts, fancy stockings and transparent waists that reveal too much of the pink are to be barred among the scores of young women employed at the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. Mr. Edward E. Rhodes, vice president, called a girl into his office and said, "We do not pretend to dictate to our young women how they shall dress, but we do object to their coming to this office in skirts scarcely below their knees, wearing hosiery that is too attractive." Mr. Rhodes later explained to a reporter that his company has no objections to their young women making themselves as pretty as they can, "but they must do so within reason during business hours."

1941: Hopes Of Freedom

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The White House, in an official statement issued today [Oct. 2] voiced the hope that "complete freedom of religion is on its way in Soviet Russia. The expression of this hope bears out recent suggestions that President Roosevelt has reason to believe that Josef V. Stalin may soon make a historic pronouncement that absolute freedom of worship prevails in the country so long regarded as anti-religious.

OPINION

EC's Role As Europe's Gendarme

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — It is far too ... write off the European C... unity as a peacekeeper. Like it or... Europeans should face the fact... the Community is now the gend... of Europe.

The Community's policy ... the summer of trying to bull... cajole the warring Yugoslav repu... to submerge their differences an... main in a unitary state lost it... credibility.

But far from having failed ... peacemaker, the Community rem... the only possible source of a for... that could restore calm to the ... kans. Both as an economic force ... a political focus, it is the major p... that all the nationalists, separ... and other fledgling democracies ... Eastern and Central Europe ... deal with.

When the fighting first broke ... in Yugoslavia too much was exp... of the Community. Hopes ... raised that the foreign ministe... Italy, Luxembourg and the Ne... lands, representing the past, pr... and future presidencies of the C... munity, could impose an immed... cease-fire and achieve a rapid ... lasting settlement.

Indeed, the Community exp... too much of itself. EC official... politicians clearly underestimate... divisions and hatreds that sep... the peoples of Yugoslavia. The... was an embarrassing failure of ...

The Community is the only possible source to restore calm to the Balkans.

...macy, which is only now being ... paired by the painstaking negotia... process that has been embarke... by Lord Carrington.

The Community has no choice ... to develop a security compon... that will ensure that it becomes ... volved in every ethnic and terri... dispute that erupts in the fo... Soviet-bloc countries, and ... may well lead to its involve... in conflicts in the Soviet repu... themselves.

"Central Europeans believe i... Community," says Mitk... Crnobrnja, the Yugoslav ambas... dor to the Community. "They ... up to it not just because ... Community is the largest pow... Europe but because it is the ... attractive."

The Community understands ... the policies it adopts toward Yu... slavia are likely to form a blue... for ethnic unrest elsewhere. It k... that it must at all costs avoid s... precedents that would encourage ... aratism from the Baltic to the B... Sea, where ethnic minorities are ... yearning to be free.

The Community's skill as a p... cal power-broker in the Balkans ... Central Europe is improving ... will continue to grow. But the ... cle of the Community is econo... If independence-minded ethnic ... norities in Eastern Europe, and ... haps even breakaway Soviet re... lics, want to qualify for special ... and-trade relationships with ... Community, they will have to ... what Brussels says.

In the Yugoslav situation ... most persuasive weapon in the C... munity armory now seems to be ... promise of economic assist... worth about $7 billion a year t... Yugoslav republics settle into a ... form of "confederal" economics ... tionship that would link them ... one another as well as with ... Community.

So far, the Community does ... seem to have fully awakened to ... role of gendarme that is being ... upon it. The task of masterming ... and financing the economic re... of Eastern Europe's fledgling de... racies is still uppermost in the m... of Community policymakers.

But they are also aware that ... Yugoslav crisis may prove to ... the first in a chain reaction ... ethnic unrest, and that Western ... rope's prosperity and security ... depend on the Community's c... tiveness as a peacemaker and ... enforcer.

International Herald Tribune

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5 AND 50 YEARS AG...

...called a girl into his office and ... "We do not pretend to dictate to ... young women how they shall ... but we do object to their come... this office in skirts scarcely ... their knees, wearing hosiery th... too attractive." Mr. Rhodes ha... plained to a reporter that his com... has no objections to their young ... so making themselves as pretty ... can, "but they must do so outsi... ...ion during business hours."

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At Pearl Harbor, Bush Can Again Test His Vision

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's decision to cancel the permanent nuclear alert maintained by U.S. forces for 34 years is welcome news for all nations. This first step toward a non-MAD world is a global political watershed that should be matched by a positive Soviet response.

The broad changes in American nuclear strategy will be welcome in Japan, which hosts the president late next month on a long-delayed official visit. Mr. Bush will visit Tokyo before going to Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 to give one of the most important foreign-policy speeches of his presidency.

The president has an opportunity to define America's increasingly unclear role in Asia.

By choosing to speak in Pearl Harbor on the 50th anniversary of Japan's sneak attack, Mr. Bush has created a major opportunity and a challenge — similar to those he met so well last month with his declaration on nuclear strategy.

Both situations demand new policy as well as rhetoric that capture the consequences of the march of history and the dramatic nature of change at century's end. On Dec. 7, Mr. Bush can give new form and content to U.S.-Japanese relations, as he did to U.S.-Soviet relations last week. It is also an opportunity to define America's increasingly unclear role in Asia.

In elegant serendipity, the Soviet collapse and the Pearl Harbor anniversary come together to enable Mr. Bush, the last World War II veteran likely to serve as U.S. president, to put to rest the trauma of that infamous December morning in Hawaii when America was caught with its guard down.

The American memory of Pearl Harbor was a large and constant component of the nuclear strategy that Mr. Bush modified. The fear of being hit once again by a surprise attack — a nation-extinguishing "bolt from the blue" with Soviet nuclear warheads — also shaped America's national psychology throughout the Cold War.

Mr. Bush has made a good start in overhauling the suddenly antiquated psychology and strategy of Mutual Assured Destruction, suggesting changes made possible by the lifting of the shadow of sudden nuclear annihilation.

Happily, Mr. Bush has gone even farther than I expected in recognizing and reducing with one bold stroke the redundant layers of nuclear retaliation. He has opened the way for major changes in how we see the world and America's role in it. An added bonus will be an easing of underlying tensions with Japan, the only nation ever to have a nuclear weapon used against it.

Little noticed in America until recently, the Dec. 7 anniversary has hung like a dark cloud over Japanese officialdom for nearly a year, since forward-planning Foreign Ministry officials made lists of events likely to affect Japanese-U.S. relations in 1991.

"It made us try harder to resolve potential conflicts sooner than might have otherwise been the case," one ministry official says bluntly now that the year's major bilateral trade and financial negotiations with America are completed. "We have feared that Pearl Harbor would touch off new Japan-bashing and demands for apologies, which would have triggered Japanese demands for apologies for Hiroshima."

Tokyo initially had deep misgivings about Mr. Bush's appearance at Pearl Harbor and sought discreetly to discourage the idea in informal conversations with U.S. officials. But when the president made up his mind this summer to go, and coupled the anniversary observance with a Tokyo visit Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu desperately wants to host, the Japanese turned to making virtue out of necessity.

They hope aloud that Mr. Bush's speech will emphasize Pearl Harbor not as a moment of treachery to be revived but as the departure point for America's strong involvement in the Pacific region and its global superpower role. "If the president points out that the ultimate results of that day were not all bad, it could make the anniversary a positive occasion," one Japanese official says.

Mr. Bush will also visit South Korea, Australia and a Southeast Asian nation on his two-week trip. He has apparently ruled out a stopover in the Philippines, which is caught up in controversy over the U.S. naval presence at Subic Bay. Secretary of State James Baker and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney will make separate trips to Asia in November.

These three visits mark a decision by Mr. Bush to focus attention anew on Japan and the Pacific after three years of intense involvement elsewhere. This will be welcomed by many American businessmen and academics who have been concerned that the administration "would by benign neglect let America's position in Asia be eroded away," in the words of one corporate executive.

Mr. Bush showed vision — a commodity he has been accused of lacking — in unilaterally changing the rules of the four-decade-old superpower nuclear confrontation. He should be sure to pack a good supply of it for his important journey into America's past, and future, in Asia in a few weeks' time.

The Washington Post.



Lights! Camera! Action! Chaos Invades the Streets

By S. W. Stout

NEW YORK — Intense light from cranes seven stories high beamed down on my husband and me as we made our way home through streets crowded with equipment and cables. Smiling crew members asked if we wouldn't mind crossing the street as they were about to start filming.

MEANWHILE

They assumed that the word "filming" would inspire reverence.

When we told them we lived on this side of the street their smiles vanished, replaced by clenched teeth and curt nods that implied, "Then hurry up and get inside."

Having a film crew in your neighborhood is like being occupied by a foreign army. In New York City's Greenwich Village, where I live, this occupation happens frequently.

First, the location scouts arrive with darting eyes and quick smiles. Then no-parking signs are thrown up and streets are roped off. Security guards shoo away neighborhood people who usually park at the curb. Then equipment, wardrobe, makeup and food trucks arrive. Suddenly, 50 strangers are milling about, cables and equipment strewn everywhere.

In the past few years I have been told I couldn't drive my car into my garage, couldn't walk down the street, couldn't go into the store.

Once I was asked to remove my child from the playground for just a half-hour, if I wouldn't mind.

Children walking home from school alone have been dismissively rerouted.

Two summers ago I was waiting with several parents for our children to return on the camp bus as a car chase was about to be filmed. They asked us to move. We explained we were waiting for our children. "You don't understand," one cried. "We're about to start shooting!"

Film crews assume they will be treated like apostles. They swarm in, confident that we will gladly accept their disruptions out of service to the religion of film.

Car chases, crashes and gun fights are standard fare for Greenwich Village. But that doesn't seem to matter. With the magic word "film" a profit-making venture can seduce a neighborhood. By its very presence a camera crew seems to offer something many of us crave: profound attention.

Before a recent shoot a notice on a tree thanked us in advance for our cooperation, offered a phone number to call if we had questions and closed with, "Yours is a great neighborhood and we look forward to featuring it in this episode."

Still smarting from the last film crew, I called and asked the man who answered to please make sure his crew wouldn't interfere with children walking home from school. He assured me they wouldn't interfere. I then asked if his company could make a donation to Mother Teresa's AIDS Hospice, which, along with our tree-lined streets and charming houses, is part of our neighborhood. It is a place where profound attention is paid by human beings to other human beings and profit has no meaning at all.

The man grew distant and said he would have to speak to his superiors.

The film crew came at noon, stayed with beaming lights and commotion all night and vanished at dawn, leaving nothing but some rope and garbage. I know New York wants the film industry. But film crews need to expand their reverence for "film" to the neighborhoods they use and make reparations for the intrusion by leaving them better than they found them.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Islam and Democracy

Regarding "As Leninism Fades Out, Older Forms of Dictatorship Loom Clear" (Opinion, Sept. 17) by Brian Beedham:

Mr. Beedham is certainly right in pointing to the lack of democracy in Muslim countries. But he is off the mark in writing of 1,300 years of friction between Europe and Islam, "far older than the brief abrasiveness between communism and democracy." Undoubtedly there have been clashes between Muslim and Christian armies from the Crusades to the present day, but during this period there was far more internecine bloodletting within Europe, from the Hundred Years' War to the two world wars. Even today, it is Irish Catholics and Protestants, or Serbs and Croats, who are killing each other and not Muslims and Christians. Nor have Muslims recoiled from fratricide, the most recent example being Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The writer urges America and Europe to stick together in the face of nondemocratic Islam. He says, "If Russia and the six Muslim republics stay a single state, the Muslim six are less likely to become a new center of Islamic fundamentalism that could tip Islam back in the wrong direction." This is reminiscent of the Yellow Peril, and a flagrant case of double standards, when the Baltic states are being welcomed into the United Nations.

There is no denying that democracy does not exist in most Muslim countries and that even in those that do have democratic institutions, like Turkey, Malaysia, Pakistan and Tunisia, it is flawed and faces challenges. But Christian Latin America only recently got rid of its dictators. They prevail in most African countries. Not many East European countries are familiar with democracy. Even in Western Europe, relatively recent entrants to its ranks include Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Islam's cardinal principles include the equality and brotherhood of human beings and justice among them. This is compatible only with a democratic order. Yet democracy will not come to Muslim countries from outside but as the reward of their own struggle. The turbulence in the Islamic world, even when it takes xenophobic and fundamentalist forms, is an aspect of this struggle.

IQBAL AKHUND.
St. Jean de Cuculles, France.

Croatian Distortions

Being a Croat, I find myself almost daily taking part in a discussion about the events in Yugoslavia. Invariably, someone points out that Croatia was once a Nazi puppet state. That brings almost every conversation to a sudden halt. Like a cloud of black smoke, this assertion overcomes everything that has been said in support of Croatia.

All the arguments in Croatia's favor — that it is a helpless new democracy fighting for survival, that the Serbian aggressors are former Communists clinging to their status and privilege, and that their war is really one of imperialism and expansion — all these are turned upside down by distortions about Croatia's role in World War II.

Some Croats were involved with the Axis powers, just as some French, Latvians, Hungarians, British and many others were. But the fact is that the vast majority of Croats never supported the fascist sympathizers.

The West must reconsider its lacklustre support for Croatia. Otherwise, the Croatians' hopes and wishes for democracy and a Western way of life will be crushed.

V. MILES RAGUZ.
New York.

The Serbian Edge

The Serbian-dominated Federal Army is only a threat to Croatia by virtue of its war planes and tanks. Give the Croatians Stingers and Red Eyes to put these planes out of the skies and anti-tank missiles for the tanks.

KAJ KRINSMOE.
Silkeborg, Denmark.

A Blood-Red Optimist

Regarding "Yogi-isms and Pop Philosophy" (Back Page, Sept. 16) by Jack Rosenthal:

The writer cites the word "sanguine" as an example of an "antilogy," giving its original meaning, in apparent contradiction to its current usage, as "causing or delighting in bloodshed."

Medieval psycho-physiology held that four fluids, known as humors, determined a person's physical and psychological make-up. The humors were blood, phlegm, bile and black bile. The temperaments produced by the predominance of each of these were, correspondingly, sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric and melancholy. Hence, someone of a sanguine disposition — with blood dominating — would be of ruddy complexion with a courageous, hopeful and amorous disposition. This in turn derives from the basic color association: "sanguin" is an Old French word, coming in turn from an Old Latin word meaning blood-red.

So while the root of the word does indeed pertain to blood, its gradual transformation to the current usage, meaning optimistic, is easily traced via the theory of humors, and does not really give rise to an antilogy.

SABAH el-SAID.
London.

It's Not Open Till It's Open

Regarding "Sidelines" (Sports, Sept. 11):

Reuters reports that Jack Crawford of Australia "won the Wimbledon, French and Australian Open titles in 1933 and lost in that year's U.S. Open final."

This is incorrect. Open tennis did not exist in 1933. The first open tennis tournament — open, that is, to both amateurs and professionals — took place in 1968. In 1933 professionals were barred from entering. Before 1968 these events were usually described as championships.

C. DODMAN.
Nicosia, Cyprus.

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Prime Minister Calls Mobutu a 'Monster'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire — President Mobutu Sese Seko told Western ambassadors Wednesday that Etienne Tshisekedi, the man newly chosen as prime minister, had insulted him and that Mr. Tshisekedi's nomination would be withdrawn, according to Western diplomatic sources. Mr. Mobutu also declared that he would retain control of the army, the sources said.

Mr. Tshisekedi, battling for political control of Zaire, said that Mr. Mobutu was a "human monster" who would be ignored and reduced to a figurehead once a new government was installed.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, the diplomatic sources quoted Mr. Mobutu as saying: "Tshisekedi is not viable. He is not informing me of what he is doing." He also said, "I remain chief of the army."

Mr. Tshisekedi asserted, "I am prime minister by the people's will. I am not Mr. Mobutu's prime minister." He added that he believed he had the support of the armed forces.

Mr. Tshisekedi said he had "always believed" Mr. Mobutu to be a "human monster" who lacked "law, morals or principles."

"My government will simply ignore Mr. Mobutu," he said.

The new prime minister had been preparing a speech to the national conference, whose participants he says should be the ones to swear him in. The conference is a chaotic 3,000-strong body that has been trying to chart Zaire's democratic future since August.

Mr. Tshisekedi has dismissed Mr. Mobutu's demand that the ceremony take place at the president's rubber-stamp parliament.

Minutes before the conference was expected to open on Wednesday, state radio announced that the plenary session had been postponed.

A conference spokesman said that Mr. Tshisekedi had asked for more time to form his government and that the conference could meet by the end of the week.

Mr. Mobutu told the Western ambassadors that he might replace Mr. Tshisekedi with Nguza Karl I Bond, another opposition leader.

Mobutu supporters insisted that Mr. Tshisekedi was reneging on agreements made during power-sharing talks last weekend.

Mr. Mobutu's agreement to hand over at least some of his powers followed the rioting of unpaid soldiers Sept. 23 and 24. Shops throughout Kinshasa were ransacked. At least 116 people were killed, and thousands of foreigners were evacuated under the protection of French and Belgian paratroopers.

The unlikely alliance between the two strong-willed men, enemies since 1980, has gotten off to a disastrous start, with Mr. Mobutu, who has wielded absolute power since a coup 26 years ago, calling himself still "chief."

Mr. Tshisekedi has said that members of Mr. Mobutu's discredited party, the Popular Movement for the Revolution, will hold, at most, two ministerial posts in his cabinet.

But a senior official of Mr. Tshisekedi's party, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, said the Mobutu camp was demanding half the government portfolios including the crucial ministries of defense, interior, finance and foreign affairs.

France said Wednesday that it was airlifting 35 tons of emergency supplies to Kinshasa, where shortages are worsening.

In Brussels, the Foreign Ministry reported that 8,700 of the 10,500 Belgians in Zaire had returned to Belgium. Many of those remaining were missionaries, the ministry said. It added that Belgium would consult with U.S. and French officials to decide how long the foreign troops should remain in Zaire.

(Reuters, AP)



Reuters

Explosions Rock Military Freight Train in Soviet Georgian Capital

Rescue workers checking the wreckage of a military train Wednesday after several cars exploded in Tbilisi on Wednesday. The train was carrying explosives, possibly gunpowder or munitions. Georgian radio said 19 people were hurt in the blasts, which Georgian news agencies and Tass said started when an overhead high-voltage power line broke. The independent news agency Iprinda said one person died in the explosions, which occurred in a densely populated section of the city.

New Soviet Spymaster Pledges to Cooperate With CIA on Terrorism

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Abandoning the shadowy anonymity favored by his predecessors, the Kremlin's new spymaster on Wednesday pledged greater cooperation with U.S. intelligence agencies and promised to put a stop to the practice of sending Soviet agents abroad under journalistic cover.

Yevgeni M. Primakov, who was nominated by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Monday to head the Soviet Union's foreign intelligence operations, said at a news conference that he was in favor of greater openness in the intelligence business. He said that his agency would follow the example of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency by making some of its information available to scholars and businessmen, in addition to the government.

"If you think that spies are people in gray coats, skulking around street corners, listening to people's conversations, and wielding iron bars, then my appointment is unnatural," said Mr. Primakov, 61, a former journalist and academic who served as Mr. Gorbachev's chief diplomatic troubleshooter. "We must use analytical methods, synthesize information. This is a scientific work."

Mr. Primakov, who is distrusted by some senior U.S. officials because of his dealings with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq during the Gulf crisis, said he wanted to step up cooperation with Washington in areas such as combatting international terrorism and drug-trafficking. He said that Soviet intelligence needed to develop ways of gathering and analyzing information objectively, without the ideological blinkers imposed by the Cold War.

Mr. Primakov has been given the task of separating the foreign intelligence operations from the KGB security police and turning it into an intelligence-gathering organization along the lines of the CIA.

His appointment comes at a time when both the KGB and its foreign intelligence arm are in the throes of major internal upheavals following the abortive coup by hard-line Communists.

The practice of disguising KGB agents as journalists has come under sharp criticism here since the failure of the coup. Many Soviet news organizations are now in the process of weeding out their foreign staffs.

Mr. Primakov responded to the criticisms by saying that he was sharply opposed to the practice of using journalists as cover for intelligence agents and would try to stop it. But he sidestepped a question about the stationing of agents in Soviet embassies abroad, suggesting that this practice would continue.

The new Soviet foreign minister, Boris D. Pankin, said last week that he had agreed with the KGB chief, Vadim V. Bakatin, on the need for a sharp reduction in the number of spies under diplomatic cover. But the newspaper Izvestia quoted a senior intelligence official as saying "We simply can't do without embassies."

Kuwait Moves to Stop Abuses of Palestinians and Iraqis

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — Responding to international criticism of its human-rights record since Kuwait was liberated, the government here has moved to curb the kidnappings and abuse of Palestinians and other detainees, but these practices have not been completely halted, according to diplomats, international relief workers and Kuwaiti human-rights activists.

"You had this widespread mistreatment in March to May," an international human-rights official said of the period immediately after the Gulf war. "Now, we can say the authorities have taken back the law into their own hands."

The government also has stopped secret deportations to Iraq. Although it continues to expel unwanted foreigners, Kuwait now allows the International Committee of the Red Cross to observe these expulsions, offering some guarantee that deportees are not sent to a country where they fear persecution, and that they will have an opportunity to arrange their finances and notify their families, these sources said.

According to the human-rights monitoring group Middle East Watch, more than 1,500 residents of Kuwait have been expelled since liberation.

The Red Cross now also has regular access to what it believes are all detainees, estimated at about 1,500. The detainees reportedly also are receiving family visits. And the government has released those acquitted at the martial-law trials, held in May and June, of collaboration with the Iraqis.

Despite this improvement, which began in June, there are continuing reports of beatings of detainees, particularly Palestinians and Iraqis. One recently released prisoner asserted in an interview that Kuwaiti officials hid some prisoners when Red Cross delegates visited the facility where he was held. His claim could not be confirmed independently.

Despite the improvement, there are continuing reports of beatings of detainees.

In addition, no one has been prosecuted or publicly punished for the earlier abuses, which included torture and vigilante-style executions after the Feb. 26 liberation of Kuwait, the sources said.

Minister of Information Badir Jasim Yaqoub labeled as "exaggerated" a Sept. 11 Middle East Watch report that was highly critical of Kuwait's human-rights record and cited scores of rights abuses — some occurring as recently as August. Mr. Yaqoub denied that there had been any torture or killings since the exiled Kuwaiti government returned three days after liberation.

None of the diplomats or human-rights workers interviewed knew of any court proceedings against alleged torturers.

The Middle East Watch report asserted that "Kuwait's human-rights conduct since liberation has been nothing short of deplorable." It listed numerous instances of extrajudicial killings, disappearances and torture.

Most of the reported violations occurred in the first months after liberation, particularly from March though May. This was before the government began responding to diplomatic pressure and international criticism.

Of the estimated 1,500 current detainees, more than half are believed to be awaiting deportation, according to one international relief worker. A few hundred have been charged with collaboration, and the rest are under investigation or are serving sentences, he said.

Trials of alleged collaborators are expected to resume soon in State Security Court. The proceedings are likely to be closely watched by human-rights groups to see if there is improvement over the earlier trials held in martial-law courts.

The Middle East Watch report criticized the U.S. government for its failure to more strongly condemn the abuses. But several sources involved in human rights here said the U.S. ambassador, Edward W. Gnehm Jr., raised the issue of abuses with Kuwaiti officials on numerous occasions.

Some diplomats, and even some Palestinians, say the U.S. Embassy has done more than other embassies to try to halt the abuses. "The U.S. has been one of the very few embassies willing to speak frankly with the Kuwaitis on difficult issues," said a European diplomat. "It's a whole lot better than what other coalition members have done."

One reason the Kuwaiti government moved to stem the abuses, several sources said, was its realization that Kuwait's reputation was being hurt among its Western backers and that this might damage its efforts to gain the release of about 2,200 Kuwaitis reportedly held in Iraq. Their release has become a major domestic political issue, with the government under heavy pressure to get them home.

Moscow Backtracks a Bit Over Cuts in the Military

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Defense Ministry Wednesday toned down earlier reports of plans for deep cuts in the Soviet armed forces, saying reductions might be perhaps one-third of previous estimates and would be within the framework of disarmament negotiations.

Defense Minister Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, finding himself at variance with his chief deputy's higher estimates, issued a clarification statement reiterating that Mr. Shaposhnikov's estimate of a cut of about 700,000 military personnel remained the Soviet policy and that this "could" occur in the "foreseeable future" within the framework of the disarmament talks.

The chief deputy defense minister, Colonel General Pavel Grachev, caused a stir Tuesday when he was quoted by a Soviet press agency as announcing to Russian legislators that a cut of up to two million in military forces was planned in the next three years.

Mr. Shaposhnikov's personnel estimate would reduce the military to a total of about three million members.

"In the future, further cuts are not excluded, depending on the military-political situation in the world," the Defense Ministry added in its statement. Such future cuts might be possible "in the course of creation of a new all-embracing system of collective security, on the basis of reciprocity and equal security."

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Spymaster Cooperate n Terrorisn

ing. He said that Soviet intelli needed to develop ways of g ing and analyzing informatio jectively, without the ident blinkers imposed by the Cold

Mr. Primakov has been gi task of separating the foreign ligence operations from the security police and turning an intelligence-gathering org tion along the lines of the C

His appointment comes at when both the KGB and its intelligence arm are in the m major internal upheavals follo the abortive coup by hard Communists.

The practice of disguising agents as journalists has con der sharp criticism here sinc failure of the coup. Many f news organizations are now process of weeding out thei eign staffs.

Mr. Primakov responded criticisms by saying that h sharply opposed to the prac ising journalists as cover for ligence agents and would stop it. But he sidestepped tion about the stationing of in Soviet embassies abroad gesting that this practice continue.

The new Soviet foreign m Boris D. Pankin, said last we he had agreed with the KGB Vadim V. Bakatin, on the n a sharp reduction in the num spies under diplomatic cove the newspaper Izvestia qu senior intelligence official as "We simply can't do witho bassies."

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Petr Josek/Reuters

IGNORE THE STICKER, LET'S DICKER — A father and son sizing up a Soviet tank at a used car lot in Jirkov, Czechoslovakia. The best offer for the tank, which was part of a war memorial and was bought by the used car dealer for the price of scrap iron, has been $20,000.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Now, a Nati e-Born Monarch Opens Norway's Parliament

King Harald V, Norway's first native-born monarch in more than six centuries, opened a session of parliament in Oslo Wednesday with the traditional speech from the throne, a government-written statement of goals and programs for the coming year.

Harald, 54, became the third king of modern Norway upon the death of his father, King Olav V, a British-born Dane, on Jan 17. A military honor guard lined Oslo's main street from the Royal Palace to the Parliament as the king, Queen Sonja and their son, Crown Prince Haakon Magnus, drove to the session.

Norway established a constitutional monarchy when it dissolved a union with Sweden in 1905. Harald's grandfather, the Danish Prince Carl, was elected to the throne, took the name Haakon VII and named his son Olav V.

Harald's birth on Feb. 21, 1937, near Oslo was the first time in more than five centuries that a Norwegian prince was born in Norway. His two older sisters were not eligible for the throne. The last truly Norwegian king, Olav IV, was born in 1370. After 1380, Norway spent 525 years in unions with Denmark or Sweden.

Dutch Combat Sexual Harassment

The Dutch government is starting an advertising campaign aimed at changing male sexual attitudes *and thus reducing sexual harassment of women.* Under the motto "Sex is natural but never a matter of course," the drive will be directed at men.

"We want to make men aware of the unsolicited side of their sexual behavior," said a spokeswoman for the four-year, 4.8 million-guilder ($8.6 million) campaign, which will be publicized through television commercials and through folders distributed in public places.

The first television spot, which will be aired *Monday, shows a woman inviting a man into her* house for a drink after a night out. He immediately makes the wrong assumption and is surprised when the girl angrily refuses his sexual advances. *He had been invited for a drink, period.*

The government's previous policy focused mainly on assisting victims of sexual abuse. The present drive, aimed at educating potential offenders, was *prompted by recent research showing that one in* three Dutch women has suffered sexual harassment.

Around Europe

Brussels is a poor landlord to the EC Commission, according to a senior European Community official. Commissioner Antonio Cardoso e Cunha told the Brussels newspaper Libre Belgique that the Commission had enough of complaints from local politicians that the EC was forcing up rents and causing traffic jams. Brussels houses several EC institutions and about 14,500 EC public servants. The Commission is awaiting Belgium's response to its demand for a new building to replace its headquarters building, which is riddled with asbestos and is considered a health hazard. Mr. Cardoso said the United Nations and other international agencies were housed free of charge in world capitals, adding, "I can't rule out that someone will make us an offer we cannot refuse."

Sytske Looijen

In Britain, a Race to the Finish, Whenever That Is

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BRIGHTON, England — The campaign for the British general election is well under way, with American-style spots for the three major parties popping up on prime-time television, gavel-to-gavel coverage of the pre-election conventions and image doctors busily buffing the candidates. The only thing missing is the date.

With his Conservative Party advisers telling him he might have a better chance of winning next spring, Prime Minister John Major's aides quietly told British political reporters on Monday that he would not call a vote in November.

That left Neil Kinnock, the opposition Labor Party leader, who hopes to replace Mr. Major as prime minister, feeling all dressed up with no place to go at Labor's pre-election party conference here this week.

Under the rules of the unwritten British constitution, Mr. Major can call a general election anytime during the parliamentary term, which ends July 16, whenever he thinks he has the best chance of winning. *Most politicians think he will now* wait until the spring, but his options are fast running out.

"Last night," Mr. Kinnock told his party's conference on Tuesday, "it became evident that Britain has a government that is afraid of the people." He received a standing ovation for an hourlong speech, in an atmosphere of calm and unity that the Conservatives can only hope to emulate at their party conference in Blackpool this month.

Mr. Major's aides acknowledge that he has been uneasy over the latest *public opinion polls, which* show the Conservatives running about even with Labor, at a time when the economy is still in recession *and unemployment stands at* 8.6 percent.

Running even is not good enough to ensure the fourth straight Conservative general-election victory since 1979, they say.

British politics has been transformed *since then, not least by the* resignation last November of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who led the party in both the 1979 election and the most recent one, in June 1987.

*Mr. Major, whose image is con*sidered dull by comparison, has sketched a vision of a less confrontational, more humanely managed society *not that much different in* its broad outlines from the vision Mr. Kinnock and his Labor Party want to realize for the country.

They have turned Labor into a smoothly functioning moderate *machine that has little in common* with the radical socialist policies that supported nationalization of heavy industry and unilateral nu*clear disarmament only a few years* ago.

Mr. Kinnock, who supported unilateral nuclear disarmament *himself until* he saw that it was losing elections, has been ruthless against the radicals, securing the expulsion from the party last week of two members of Parliament, both said to be supporters of the *so-called Militant Tendency,* a hard-line Marxist group.

The nuclear issue seems to have exhausted itself, paradoxically, now that President George Bush is supporting unilateral cuts. But Mr. Kinnock has paid a price in popularity for being the agent of change. Many voters don't know whether to trust him. Only about 33 percent tell pollsters that they are satisfied with the way Mr. Kinnock is doing his job, compared with nearly 60 percent for Mr. Major.

Recent polls indicate that the third-strongest party in Parliament, the Liberal Democrats, could win around 15 percent of the vote, *compared with about 40 percent* each for Labor and the Conservatives.

Fear of a "hung parliament," with no clear working majority for either Labor or the Conservatives, has led to some talk of changing the electoral system to allow proportional representation, the system used in most European countries.

So the two bigger parties have been resorting to other devices to sharpen their profiles, broadcasting television spots, both by well-known British film directors, last week.

The Conservative spot, directed by John Schlesinger for the Saatchi & Saatchi advertising agency, is all soft edges, with gauzy shots of sunrise, cheerful pensioners and the boyish-looking Mr. Major. Little was said about the soaring inflation, crushing mortgage interest rates and the hugely unpopular per capita "poll tax" of last winter.

But the combative tone of Mrs. Thatcher, who introduced the new tax, was gone. The tax will be, too, in 1993, but the last bills will go out next spring, when Mr. Major will have no choice about calling the *election.*

The Labor Party spot, a labor of love by a friend of Mr. Kinnock, Hugh Hudson, focused on the leader's *Welsh roots, complete with a* shot of him in a Welsh male choir. He explained, calmly, his reasons for changing so many of his party's *old-style policies. The message here* was that Mr. Kinnock was not just a windbag who would say anything to get elected.

The same air of calm and reasonableness prevailed at the Labor Party convention, where leaders talked not of nationalizing British *industry but instead of helping it* with tax and investment policies to make Britain "the best educated and trained nation in Europe."



Gerry Penny/Agence France-Presse

Mr. Kinnock speaking at the Labor conference. He said the government was "afraid of the people."

Seoul Is Said to Weigh a Nuclear-Free Declaration

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea is considering declaring itself nuclear-free when the United States completes the removal of its nuclear arsenal, according to a newspaper report Wednesday.

The declaration was among several moves under study, including simultaneous nuclear inspection in North and South Korea, said the daily Chosun Ilbo, quoting government source.

"It is known that the government is considering declaring nonexistence of nuclear weapons in South Korea jointly with the U.S. government," the newspaper said.

North Korea, which Western, Japanese and South Korean analysts believe is developing nuclear weapons, has refused to allow international inspection of its program until the United States withdraws its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

A nuclear-free declaration from Seoul would remove this precondition, giving South Korea an advantage in its campaign to force Pyongyang to submit to outside scrutiny.

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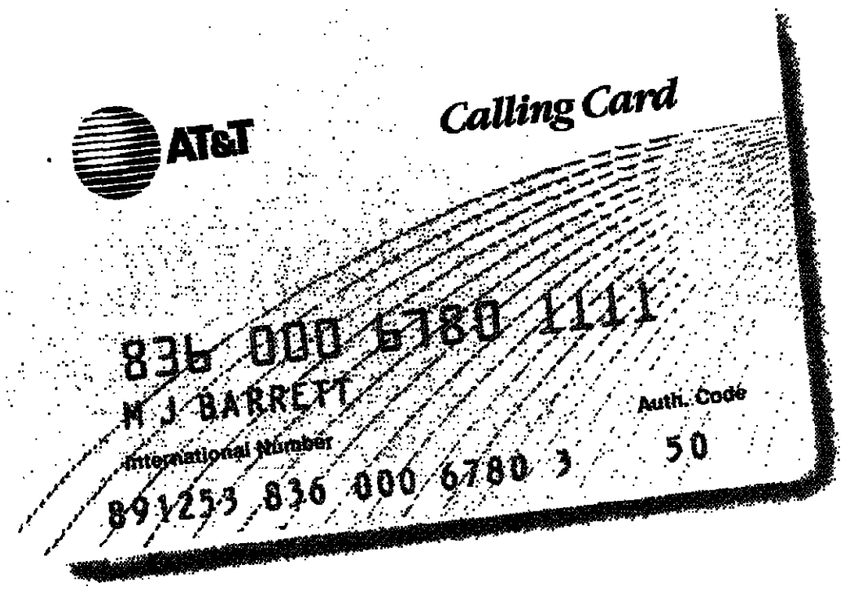
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Fossils vs. Genes: The War Over 'Eve'

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — She may no longer be called Eve, and her most imaginative and outspoken proponent may have died two months ago, but the provocative notion that our genes hold evidence of a mother of us all is growing ever more powerful.

By this theory on the origins of modern Homo sapiens, all 5.384 billion humans on Earth today can be traced to a woman who lived in Africa about 200,000 years ago, and who left an unmistakable if wraithlike signature on our DNA.

The woman was a member of a race of the first truly modern people, who, with their newly lightened skeletons, their more capacious brains and their softer brows, radiated from their African homeland and overwhelmed or supplanted the more primitive humans who were then living in Asia and Europe.

But as might be expected from any hypothesis on the evolution of humans, the idea has incited a fresh round of hoots and jeers from critics. They insist that the out-of-Africa scenario, as it is called, is simply not supported by the fossil record.

Reporting in the journal Science, scientists from Allan C. Wilson's laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley, present the results of an analysis of genetic sequences from 189 people of diverse races, including the !Kung of Botswana; the Eastern pygmies of Zaire and the Western pygmies of Central African Republic; the Yorubans of Nigeria and several other African populations; Europeans; Asians, and American blacks.

Using a computer program to construct a geneological tree of modern humans, the scientists conclude that the common ancestor of modern humans lived in Africa 166,000 to 249,000 years ago.

Because the genetic approach used by the researchers analyzes only DNA passed through the female line, the founding ancestor they identify had to have been a woman.

"We feel this paper has made a major advance in firming up the placement of an ancestor in Africa," said Dr. Linda Vigilant, who helped write the report and is now working at Pennsylvania State University.

Dr. Vigilant began her studies under Dr. Wilson, a prominent biochemist who died in July at the age of 56 while undergoing treatment for leukemia.

When Dr. Wilson and his Berkeley colleagues first presented their idea of a genetic Eve in 1987, the report was welcomed by molecular geneticists, who saw it as vindication of the use of molecular techniques to probe long-standing mysteries of evolution.

But many paleoanthropologists dismissed the work as naive, an arrogant attempt by gene jockies to replace the complexities and contradictions of the fossil record with a simplistic glance at a smattering of DNA samples.

The critics reproached the Berkeley scientists for basing their conclusions about African genes on DNA samples from American blacks, who, the critics said, had been intermixing with whites for so long as to make the analysis of the genes suspect if not worthless.

In the new report, the scientists addressed many of the complaints. They did a far more extensive comparison of genetic sequences than had been attempted before, and they took particular care to include many samples from native sub-Saharan peoples.

The researchers have also avoided any reference to the term Eve as a description of the African ancestor, for fear that it will be seen as evidence of a less than serious approach to science.

The original scientific paper in Nature did not use the term, but a commentary in the same issue did, giving it wide currency, and some scientists have said that Dr. Wilson used the term in discussing the findings. "We don't like the term and we're not going to use it," said Dr. Vigilant.

But critics say the out-of-Africa theory is just a new label slapped on an old bottle of vinegar.

"Eve may be gone, although that was Allan Wilson's own invention," said Dr. Milford H. Wolpoff, a paleoanthropologist at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and the Wilson team's most dogged critic. "But it's still the Eve hypothesis," he said, and that "is a sinking ship."

Other molecular geneticists admit that the battle is far from decided.

The latest report "is a really nice, good piece of work," said Dr. Maryellen Ruvolo, a molecular evolutionist at Harvard University. "But I'm not sure it's going to change the mind of those paleontologists who are set in their ways."

The new fracas is in keeping with the Wilson tradition. Over the years, Dr. Wilson repeatedly entertained and intrigued the scientific community.

In the 1960s, he proposed that apes and humans had diverged from one another a mere 5 million years ago, rather than the 20 million figure that was then scientific orthodoxy.

Today, most researchers believe that the Wilson number is closer to the mark. His team also suggested that the aboriginal migration of people to Australia was far more ancient than had previously been believed.

The latest study of human origins, like the one that preceded it, examined a specific type of DNA, one that many molecular geneticists are using to explore questions of evolution and the migrations of people and other animals through time.

Rather than looking at the long, sticky chain of DNA encased in the nucleus of the cell, the scientists examined the more amenable mitochondrial DNA.

As the name indicates, these short strands of genetic material are found in the cell's mitochondria, powerhouse structures that generate energy for the cell and that are commanded by their own DNA.

By the theory, the nameless mother and her cohorts began migrating out of their African homeland about 50,000 and 100,000 years ago. But the mitochondrial results suggest that, peripatetic as they were, the moderns did not intermix with other human groups of the time, particularly Homo erectus, who then lived in Asia and Europe.

INSTEAD, members of the interloping race must have kept to themselves for mating purposes and then prevailed over their competitors wherever they roamed, perhaps because they possessed superior weapons or even, as Dr. Wilson suggested, because they had the benefit of language.

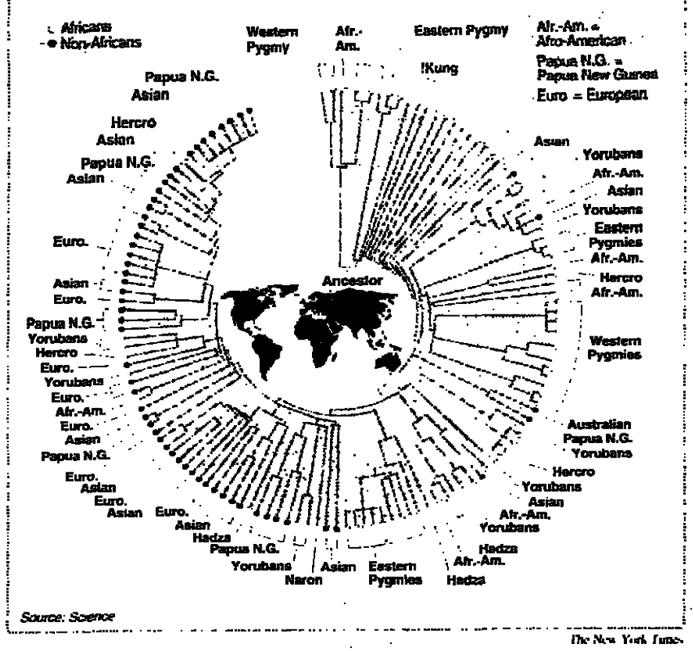
It is the idea of modern humans totally superseding Homo erectus that bothers so many paleoanthropologists. Some believe that modern humans developed independently in several locations throughout Africa, Asia and Europe, evolving about 500,000 years ago from Homo erectus and possibly even from a bit contribution by the much-maligned Neanderthals.

Dr. Wolpoff does not believe that modern humans could have wiped out Homo erectus so effectively that nothing of their genes remains imprinted on the current population.

"Look at cases of purposeful genocide, where the European colonists brought guns and blankets infected with smallpox, and tried to kill the Indians off," he said. "But American Indians are still around. Even with massive technical advantages, the Europeans couldn't eliminate them. So why would it have happened in the distant past?"

Tracing Descent Back to a Genetic Eve

Tree based on analysis of genetic sequences in 189 people of diverse races; it shows a common female ancestor in Africa, 166,000 to 249,000 years ago.



The New York Times



Suzanne DeChillo/The New York Times

Dr. Harry Dweck with a premature baby at Westchester County Medical Center.

The Quality of Survival

Dealing with Very Premature Babies

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cutler Dozier is a quick-witted, lively 4-year-old who gives not the slightest sign of how precariously his life began.

Born after only 26 weeks in the womb and weighing just 2 pounds 6 ounces (1.08 kilograms), he spent the first two and a half months of his life on the precipice of medical calamity in the neonatal intensive care unit of Minneapolis Children's Hospital.

He could not breathe on his own, he was severely jaundiced, his heart had a hole that prevented his blood from being properly oxygenated and he had to be fed through a tube directly into his small intestine.

But, as his mother, Phyllis Dozier of Eagen, Minnesota, put it, he was "a tough little tyke" who, despite his extreme prematurity, managed to leave the hospital more or less intact. Except for his small size and lung problems he has since overcome, he has no apparent physical or mental defects.

Today survival is commonplace even among so-called 'fetal infants.'

Cutler is a modern miracle, the beneficiary of extraordinary strides that have been made in the last two decades to support and nurture fetuses that leave the womb long before they can survive on their own.

Every year in the United States, 45,000 babies are born weighing less than 3.5 pounds and more than two months premature. Today 80 to 85 percent of these "very low birth weight" babies live long enough to leave the hospital, four out of five of those without major physical or mental disabilities.

But Cutler belongs to the category of very premature infants who weigh more than 750 grams (1 pound 10 ounces) at birth. Infants born below this weight have a much higher chance of physical disability. And even with babies who weigh up to 3 pounds 10 ounces at birth, researchers are finding that many with apparently normal intelligence and sensory development nonetheless turn out on reaching school age to have learning disorders and behavioral difficulties that can spell academic failure.

So far, Cutler seems fine. But Mrs. Dozier said: "We don't know what will happen when he starts elementary school. We're still waiting for the other shoe to drop."

In decades past, before the advent of sophisticated neonatal care, only an occasional extremely premature and very tiny baby weighing little more than a pound would survive and somehow grow up more or less normal. Today survival is commonplace even among so-called "fetal infants" who have spent little more than half the normal time in the womb and weigh only a pound or two.

The most pressing question is not survival, but the quality of that survival.

"Our ability to assess and report the outcome of surviving very-low-birth-weight infants has lagged behind our willingness to resuscitate them," Dr. Gabriel J. Escobar of the Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in Walnut Creek, California, and his co-authors wrote recently in an an analysis of 111 studies that examined the fate of very-low-birth-weight babies.

Two infants who shared the neonatal intensive care unit with Cutler offer vivid examples of what can go wrong.

Christopher Strommen of St. Louis Park, Minnesota, born after only 23 weeks' gestation at 1 pound 2 ounces, is blind and very delayed in his development. At 4 years of age, he still communicates with grunts and squeals.

Emily Hanson of Bloomington, Minnesota, who was born after 27 weeks' gestation weighing 1 pound 11 ounces, has cerebral palsy and must use a walker or wheelchair. Her speech and other cognitive functions are also delayed, and she is still fed primarily through a tube in her stomach.

Even after they leave the hospital, babies like Christopher and Emily may need therapy that can cost tens of thousands of dollars. Their parents may end up trapped in jobs they might otherwise leave solely because the employer provides good medical insurance. Even then, they may spend thousands of dollars on care the policies do not cover.

While the majority of premature babies escape serious permanent harm, the legacy of desperate efforts to keep them alive can sometimes be severe visual damage, stunted growth and lungs too brittle to breathe without a respirator.

During the first years of life, very premature babies tend to be highly susceptible to respiratory infections and many have problems eating, digesting food and absorbing nutrients.

Far more severe and irreversible complications can result from hemorrhages that occur in the brains of many of the tiniest babies. These "brain bleeds," as they are called, can, if severe, cause disabling movement disorders like cerebral palsy or serious intellectual deficits like mental retardation. Such a brain bleed was the cause of Emily Hanson's neurological damage. Less extensive hemorrhages may cause more subtle motor or cognitive problems.

"The smaller the baby, the poorer the outcome is likely to be," said Dr. Maureen Hack, a neonatologist at Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital in Cleveland.

Over all, among those babies weighing less than 1,500 grams who survive, 16 to 18 percent will have "lasting neurological impairment" — cerebral palsy or mental retardation, she said.

For babies under 750 grams, 25 to 33 percent are so affected, and for those weighing from 500 to 600 grams at birth, 40 to 50 percent will be neurologically abnormal.

While these percentages of severely damaged babies may seem unacceptably high, those at greatest risk of serious consequences — the babies that weigh less than 3 pounds 5 ounces, or 1,500 grams — represent less than 1 percent of all live births. And fewer than two babies in a thousand weigh half that — called "extremely low birth weight" — and survive.

The vast majority of premature births occur after 32 of the normal 40 weeks of pregnancy and the babies weigh 4.5 pounds or more.

Drugs Show Promise in Fighting Sepsis

By Sally Squires
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The 19-year-old patient arrived semiconscious one morning in late June at the Metropolitan Hospital emergency room in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He had suffered a weeklong bout with an upset stomach, and he was steadily getting worse when his grandmother brought him in for treatment.

Doctors immediately started an intravenous line and began tests. His blood was black and so acidic, "that it was incompatible with life," said Dr. Lonson Barr, a surgeon. Chest X-rays showed that his lungs were failing; so were his heart and his liver. "This kid is in septic shock," Dr. Barr said.

Doctors spent several hours stabilizing him, then rushed him to the operating room for emergency surgery. Dr. Barr found a ruptured appendix and a pus-filled abdomen. Tests confirmed what Dr. Barr had first suspected: sepsis. A bacterial infection from the ruptured appendix had poisoned the patient's blood and now threatened his life.

The patient remained comatose and continued to go downhill after surgery. A respirator helped him breathe. Antibiotics were pumped directly into his abdomen, and two drugs vainly tried to control his depressed blood pressure.

"We're losing him," Dr. Barr told the boy's family, then proposed using an experimental drug designed to neutralize deadly toxins produced by the bacteria. The family agreed. After approval by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration and a local hospital ethics board, the drug was driven to the hospital from Chicago.

Hours after treatment, the patient rallied, only to fail briefly again before a second dose was administered. Shortly after that dose, he recovered completely.

The drug that Dr. Barr used is part of a new approach to sepsis, one of two bioengineered drugs for which researchers are seeking approval by the Food and Drug Administration.

So far, these new drugs have been tested in more than 500 patients and have proved effective only in limited cases. Doctors hope that they will be more effective than antibiotics because the new agents, called monoclonal antibodies, target not the bacteria but the specific toxic compounds produced by the bacteria that cause the sometimes-fatal septic shock.

Sepsis, known also as blood poisoning, brings to mind images of the past centuries, when victims of war and accidents often succumbed to the disease. But sepsis still afflicts 500,000 Americans each year and kills 70,000. It is the 13th-leading cause of all deaths in the United States and the 10th-largest cause of death among the elderly.

Antibiotic therapy is barely keeping pace with sepsis, known as blood poisoning.

Rates of the infection have risen 139 percent since 1979, according to the Centers for Disease Control, which estimates it costs $5 billion to $10 billion to treat the condition each year.

Today, sepsis most often occurs in people who already have other health problems. Yet forms of the disease are also responsible for the fatal toxic-shock syndrome that was linked to feminine tampons a decade ago and the infection that killed Jim Henson, the creator of the Muppets, last year.

For years, doctors have been forced to rely on antibiotics to treat sepsis, but the therapy is barely keeping pace with the disease.

"We've probably gone about as far as we can go with antibiotics," said Dr. John Bartlett, chief of infectious diseases at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions in Baltimore.

The problem is that while new antibiotics are developed each year, experts say they are needed just to keep up with the newest strains of resistant bacteria.

Sepsis is insidious because the infection is in the bloodstream and therefore moves throughout the body quickly, setting off a massive and often deadly response. A wide variety of bacteria can trigger sepsis, including common ailments such as a strep throat or a urinary-tract infection.

Most people who get these common ailments will never develop the disease because, generally, such bacteria do not breach the body's blood supply. But a local infection can force its way into the blood when the infection goes untreated or occurs near openings to the blood vessels or when the person has a depressed immune system.

WHEN sepsis does occur, the bacteria enter the bloodstream in a variety of ways, often through wounds or even in openings in the body made for feeding tubes, intravenous lines, catheters and other life-sustaining technology.

The bacteria themselves are a danger, but the bigger problem is the proteins or toxins they emit and the body's overreaction to those toxins. Septic shock is caused when the body's reaction goes awry — body temperature soars, blood pressure plummets and essential organs, such as the kidney, liver, lungs and heart, do not receive enough oxygen.

Most sepsis cases today are acquired by people who are already in a hospital with other health problems. Sepsis often strikes the elderly and those with weakened immune systems, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, people with AIDS or organ-transplant recipients. It also occurs after surgery.

The increasing number of sepsis cases "limits the success of many modern medical therapies, whether it is chemotherapy for cancer, modern aggressive surgery for heart disease or even care in the neonatal intensive-care unit," said Dr. Matthew Pollack, professor of medicine at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Maryland.

"From a public health point of view, sepsis is very significant," he said. "We are keeping many people alive through very severe illnesses, subjecting them to very aggressive therapies that impair their normal host defenses. That's one of the reasons that we are seeing rises in sepsis."

Sepsis spreads rapidly through hospitals, striking the sickest and most vulnerable patients. Roughly seven of every 1,000 patients at large teaching hospitals in 1989 developed infections leading to sepsis, according to a national survey of hospital-acquired infections by the Centers for Disease Control. Even small hospitals were not immune. The survey found that about one in every 1,000 patients had sepsis in these institutions.

Monoclonal antibodies are proteins that are tailor-made in the laboratory to attack a specific target, such as the endotoxins that cause sepsis. Used by cancer researchers for a number of years, monoclonals have opened a new door in medical science because of their precision.

One drug, HA-1A, is made from human cells and produced by Centocor Inc. of Malvern, Pennsylvania. The other drug, E-5, manufactured by XOMA Corp. of Berkeley, California, contains monoclonal antibodies made from mouse cells. Both drugs have been tested in clinical trials, and both have shown some promising results.

ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR

delft

(the netherlands) 43rd art and antiques fair



museum het prinsenhof
5 - 13 october '91

saturday / sunday 11.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.
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Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.
Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's plant-life. Plants protect soil from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies and prevent deserts forming. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, we're destroying the tropical rain forests five times as fast as the rate of 50 acres a minute, making a dirt-for-sale-cheap and a bigger mess for our children.

What can be done about it?

Save the plants that save us.
WWF

Solution to Previous Puzzle

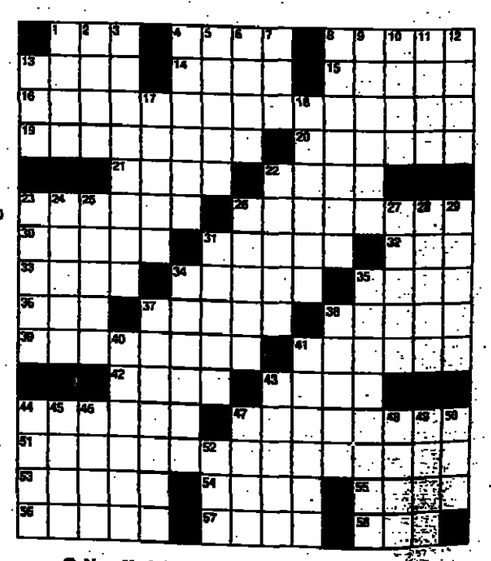
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ACROSS

1 Varlet
4 Marryin' Sam's creator
8 Neckwear
13 "Scarface" star
14 Recumbent
15 Storehouse
16 Distance event
19 Race officials
20 Least occurrent
21 River to the Rhine
22 Roman patriot
23 Rita of "Carnal Knowledge"
26 Motion supporter
30 Doctoral exams
31 Doubly dreadful
32 Actress — Dawn Chong
33 Sequential notes
34 Paul —, baseball's Big Poison
35 Acclivity
36 From — Z
37 Descants
38 First king of Egypt
39 Disclaim
41 Down a Jet
42 Sky-high box
43 Like feet after 16 or 51 Across
44 Conceive
47 Lewis or Owens
51 Annual race ending in Central Park
53 Kabul noble
54 Elfin creature
55 Laptev Sea feeder
56 Social flops
57 Incipient plant
58 "Right on!"

DOWN

1 Short and snippy
2 Dwarf buffalo
3 English statesman-novelist
4 Tully of Rome
5 Love to pieces
6 Moreover
7 Sword beater
8 Seltzer maker
9 "Sophie's Choice" author
10 Mind
11 Work of art
12 Tupik, e.g.
13 Night-spot hosts
17 Lucerne suburb
18 Private detective
22 Ops' daughter
23 Bicuspid's neighbor
24 Speechify
25 Madrileña frightener
26 Char
27 Potation
28 Atelier prop
29 Roommate of Babe Ruth in 1930-31
31 Terpsichore's specialty
34 Hiemal period
35 Just the other day
37 Group turned down by Penelope
38 Ballerina Tallchief
40 Approved
41 Blazing
43 Mark for Mark Roth
44 — instant (immediately)
45 Attican township
46 Jug
47 Hook's mate
48 Friend's pronoun
49 L-o-n-g times
50 Kind of virus
52 Mil. scullions



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

Welcome to Asiana Fly Tomorrow

Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1991

FLY ASIANA TO SEOUL
BANGKOK
LOS ANGELES
SINGAPORE
HONGKONG
TAIPEI
TOKYO



Suzanne DeChillo/The New York

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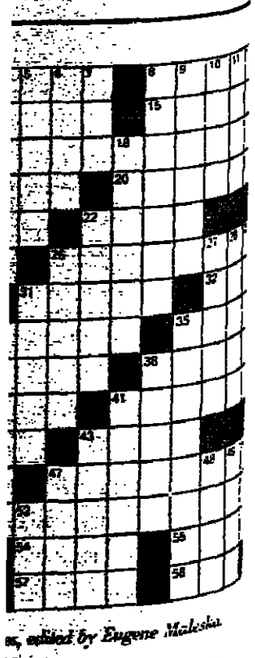
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Babies and Children's Hospit

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es, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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African township
49 L-o-n-g-time
Jug
50 Kind of
Hook's mate
52 Mil. scor

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Some Welcome Advice When Two Rivals Merge

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

FORT LEE, NEW JERSEY — Merging two companies is never easy. Merging two competing companies can be a recipe for disaster. Salespeople must tout the rival they once sold against. Researchers and marketers must share trade secrets with people they were conditioned to distrust. Everyone must make their former rivals feel welcome.

It takes heavy-duty ego stroking, attention to emotional detail and a policy of honesty even when it hurts, to make that kind of a merger work. As Elena S. Ferretti, a television news producer, put it, "Rivals are not people you're geared to think of as nice."

She speaks from experience. On May 21, her former employer, the bankrupt Financial News Network, became part of NBC's Consumer News and Business Channel.

CNBC answered tough questions and made new staffers feel welcome.

It was an explosive situation. Although CNBC had interviewed 236 members of FNN's staff and made offers to 76, it wound up hiring only 61 — and seven of those as free-lancers.

CNBC had left jobs that were vacated through attrition unfilled in anticipation of the merger, but half of those 61 people still wound up in jobs that impinged on CNBC staffers' territory. "We definitely feared they'd set up a victor/vanquished situation," said Ron Insana, one of eight FNN anchors who joined CNBC.

The explosion never happened, despite some integration pains. "We started off thinking, 'Oh, my God, we have to hire these people,' " said Caroline L. Vanderlip, a CNBC vice president. "We've ended up glad to have them."

Here is how CNBC and FNN made the merger work.

As soon as the Fort Lee-based CNBC and the Los Angeles-based FNN agreed to merge in February, Albert F. Barber, CNBC's president, and Michael C. Wheeler, FNN's president, visited FNN locations together, in good part to underline a sense of equality between the two networks.

OFTEN, THEY ANSWERED QUESTIONS they would have preferred to duck. For example, Mr. Barber conceded CNBC planned to close FNN's Los Angeles operation. "It makes no sense to try to deceive smart people," he said.

Back in Fort Lee, Peter M. Sturtevant, CNBC's vice president of news, was spending 85 percent of his time "laying hands on backs" in the newsroom. "There wasn't a person whose on-air role wasn't altered, so of course there was anxiety," he said.

CNBC's lean staff had mixed reactions to the influx from FNN. They welcomed relief from grueling hours and the chance to upgrade the shows. But some were loath to share the limelight.

Mr. Barber had to scuttle a plan to have John Murphy and John Bollinger, the technical stock market analysts for CNBC and FNN, debate on the air. The men refused to appear together.

Still, most CNBC managers say the staff responded well to simple welcoming techniques. Management took a picture of the anchors as a group and gave each a print. It held parties, distributed CNBC mugs and bottles of wine sporting a CNBC/FNN label, and had CNBC veterans call the newcomers to welcome them.

Mark H. Rosenzweig, director of nighttime programs, placed thumbnail biographies of his new FNN hires on his staff's desk so they would not treat newcomers as unknowns.

Elizabeth A. Tilson, CNBC's supervising producer of daytime programming, prepared a comprehensive kit of welcome letters, style rules, phone extensions and the like. FNN people found the kit in their hotel rooms when they flew in the day of the merger.

There were more substantive cultural signals, too. Mr. Wheeler, although not part of CNBC's management, goes to all staff meetings. And he is under contract to CNBC to develop business-to-business services, like special shows for brokerages.

"We annointed Mike as critical to CNBC's future, and that makes an important statement about how we feel about FNN's people," said Thomas S. Rogers, president of NBC Cable and Business Development.

Germany Cuts Bank Council

States Lose Power On Money Policy

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The German government decided Wednesday to cut the size of the Bundesbank's decision-making council in a move expected to enhance the power of the Bundesbank president.

The cabinet gave full support to the fiercely debated proposal by Finance Minister Theo Waigel to reduce the number of regional central banks represented on the council to nine from the current 11.

This will be done by forcing some German states to share a central bank with another state rather than having one of their own. A number of states are upset about losing their full vote in monetary policy. The state of Rhineland-Palatinate has threatened to go to court.

Bundesbank presidents have been frustrated by the need to wrestle a majority of votes from the council in order to take such actions as adjusting interest rates.

Since the Bundesbank president now only has one vote himself, considerable power is wielded by the presidents of the central banks of the various German states. Also known as the "Landesfursten," or "regional princes," they often were more sensitive to local needs than to the international pressures that weigh heavily on the Bundesbank as one of the world's most powerful central banks.

Last January, for example, the decision to raise key rates despite strong U.S., British and French opposition during the Gulf war was widely ascribed to the votes of the regional presidents.

Under the new system, with a smaller council, the Bundesbank president's vote would carry more weight. And there would be a greater proportion of representatives from the Bundesbank's own central directorate, who tend to hew closely to bank policy.

The move to restructure the Bundesbank was forced by the need to incorporate five new Eastern German states into the central bank's structure.

If each of those states had been given its own central bank, there would have been 16 regional central banks ruling over jurisdictions of widely differing size, population and wealth.

The decision could still be blocked by a two-thirds majority in the Bundesrat, the house of parliament made up of representatives of the German states.

Eurocom and RSCG Join to Form French Advertising Heavyweight

By Dilip Subramanian
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two former antagonists of the French advertising world, Eurocom and Roux Seguela Cayzac Goudard, astounded the industry Wednesday by agreeing to merge to form Europe's largest advertising operation.

Officials of the new outfit, Euro-RSCG, said the marriage was aimed at combating Japanese and American agencies, in particular, and winning for France and Europe a larger share of international accounts.

Euro-RSCG will rank sixth worldwide with gross income of $1.1 billion and billings of $7.4 billion, its management said. The first two spots are held by the British companies WPP Group PLC and Saatchi & Saatchi Co., with New York-based Interpublic Group coming third.

"Our fight is against the giant U.S. and Japanese groups and in order to stand a chance of winning we need to be extremely strong in Europe, which will soon overtake the U.S. to become the largest advertising market in the world," said Alain de Pouzilhac, the new chairman of Euro-RSCG.

The main thrust of the accord will be in Europe, where a merger of the two groups' networks will propel Euro-RSCG to the top of the ladder with a gross income of $850 million, putting it way ahead of rivals Publicis-FCB and Young & Rubicam. Eurocom and RSCG will continue to maintain separate operations in France, though, officials said, to avoid client conflict and people problems and to safeguard their combined market share, now estimated at 20 percent.

Eurocom is 40 percent owned by Havas, the French multi-media conglomerate; 80 percent of RSCG's stock is controlled by its four founding partners and the rest is held by institutional investors like Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit National and Arjil Bank.

The deal calls for RSCG to make a 500 million franc ($88 million) rights issue, which will be entirely subscribed by Havas, thus making it the principal shareholder in Euro-RSCG with a 40 percent stake. The issue will cut RSCG's debt burden in half, to 500 million francs. Eurocom has no debt.

The four RSCG associates will acquire a little over 10 percent of the new company in exchange for their shares. The balance is likely to remain in the hands of the public and financial institutions.

Prior to their alliance, Eurocom already led Europe in size, while RSCG claimed the seventh position. Worldwide, however, neither figured in the top 10.

"On our own both of us were featherweights," said Jacques Séguéla, a founding partner of RSCG and vice president of the new group. "But now that we have become the standard-bearers of European advertising there are no limits to our ambition."

Though the managers of the new network claim their marriage has been blessed by all their major advertisers — and in particular Peugeot SA, the biggest client of both Eurocom and RSCG — conflicts linked to competing accounts are likely in various European markets.

Eurocom, for instance, handles the consumer giant Henkel, whereas RSCG works for a rival.

See ADS, Page 10

Rover Deepens Reliance on Honda With Plan to Develop New Models

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British carmaker Rover Group on Wednesday tightened its links with and dependence on Honda Motor Co., giving the Japanese company more say over its manufacturing operations and unveiling plans to jointly develop a new car.

Rover, a subsidiary of British Aerospace PLC, also unveiled plans for other new models that might require investments of £600 million ($1 billion).

"This is a very, very significant strengthening of the links," said the Rover chief executive, George Simpson.

A Rover spokesman, Brian Johns, said there was no agreement for Honda to increase its 20 percent stake in Rover, which it obtained in April 1990. But Honda, which has been cooperating with Rover since 1979, will have more influence in the running of Rover's plants and the two companies will increasingly use the same component suppliers.

"Honda is the world leader in process engineering for car manufacturing and we can learn from them," Mr. Johns said.

The companies will develop a new medium-sized car, code-named Synchro, which will be built both at Honda's Swindon plant, in Western England, and at Rover's plant at Cowley, outside Oxford.

At Rover's other site at Longbridge, near Birmingham, the company will produce a new model based on its 200 series and a completely new model range.

The relationship might make it hard for British Aerospace to sell Rover to anyone but Honda.

Rover's modern body and pressings operation will be Honda's key European supplier for body panels. Rover said Honda could help it improve quality and efficiency, while the production deals would improve the capacity utilization of the plant and reduce the cost base.

The announcement followed last month's proposal by Rover for a Japanese-style working agreement for its 35,000 employees. In return for increased job security, Rover is asking workers to agree to more flexible working patterns including an end to traditional distinctions between categories of employees, the introduction of a single union and more active worker involvement in the production process.

The job promise followed 1,800 layoffs in the past two years.

Although Rover and Honda claimed the accord would not affect future independent development, it will inevitably increase speculation about their long-term relationship.

British Aerospace publicly has no plans to divest of Rover, and under the agreement made with the British government in 1988 when it bought Rover, it is not allowed to sell the carmaker for another two years. But analysts said financial problems at British Aerospace, including a poorly received £430 million rights issue that helped trigger the recent resignation of Roland Smith as chairman, might force the company's hand.

Analysts said the deepening ties with Honda would make it hard for British Aerospace to sell Rover to anybody but the Japanese company.

In the United States, meanwhile, Honda this week unveiled its Civic VX hatchback with a new high-mileage engine. The model, which can seat up to five people and which Honda expects will get a fuel rating of 55 miles a gallon on the highway, is expected to pose a new threat to U.S. automakers.

(Reuters, AFP, AP, NYT)

EC Bars Merger Of De Havilland With Europeans

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission, blocking a merger for the first time under a year-old competition law, on Wednesday prohibited Aérospatiale SA of France and Alenia SpA of Italy from buying Boeing Co.'s De Havilland aircraft division.

The Commission rejected the purchase of De Havilland by Europe's two biggest commuter-air-

The EC Commission is examining Italy's plan to aid Fiat. Page 11

craft makers on the ground that it would force other companies out of the market.

The prohibition followed the unconditional clearance of 47 mergers and the approval with modification of five other deals, under a landmark European Community mergers law that took effect in September 1990.

Following one of the Commission's most intense recent debates, advocates of strict competition enforcement prevailed over those preaching the need, on industrial-policy grounds, to grant some leeway to the Community's strategically critical aerospace sector. The margin was 9 to 4 with several abstentions, sources said.

The takeover of De Havilland by Aérospatiale SA of France and Alenia SpA of Italy "would create a powerful and unassailable dominant position in the world market for turbo-prop aircraft," said Sir Leon Brittan, the EC competition commissioner.

The Aérospatiale-Alenia joint venture, known as Avions de Transport Regionale, is No. 1 in the world commuter-aircraft market, while De Havilland, a troubled unit of Boeing Co. of the United States, is second.

The purchase would have given the merged concern 50 percent of the world market and 67 percent of the EC market for commuter aircraft, planes with 20 to 70 seats. In the fast-growing 50-seat and 70-seat segments, the market share would have been even greater.

British Aerospace and Fokker of the Netherlands, the other principal players in the commuter-aircraft market, lobbied hard for a decision to block the De Havilland takeover. The Canadian government urged its approval, citing 4,800 jobs at risk in the Toronto area, where De Havilland is based.

Unlike previous cases in which the Commission won concessions before approving a merger, Sir Leon said there was "no realistic proposal of a modification" in the De Havilland deal.

"They couldn't devise anything, nor could I," he said.

The parties could, however, propose a radically different deal and resubmit it to the Commission. They can also appeal the decision to the European Court of Justice.

Aerospatiale said later the Com-

See PLANES, Page 11

U.S. Home Sales Jump As Mortgage Rates Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Sales of new homes shot up by a surprising 6.7 percent in the United States in August, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday, indicating that sharp declines in mortgage rates were luring buyers back into the market.

The increase boosted sales to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 540,000 units. The department also revised its July figures to show a decline of only 2.7 percent, compared with a previously reported drop of 8.5 percent.

The August increase was the sixth monthly gain since the new home-sales rate hit a low of 414,000 in January. It also was the highest level since July 1990.

"These figures show that new-home sales are more clearly on track for a moderate recovery that we think the rest of the economy also is on," said Mark Obrinksy, an economist with the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Mr. Obrinksy said the latest increase clearly reflected the impact of interest-rate declines that continued into September.

Whereas home buyers had to accept a 9.5 percent interest rate on a 30-year mortgage in July, the rate had fallen to 9.24 percent by August and to 8.92 percent by last week, the lowest level in 14 years. The decline translates into a potential saving of hundreds of dollars on monthly mortgage payments.

The number of new homes available had fallen to 290,000 by the end of August, considered a 6.6 months' supply, down from 295,000 or 7.1 months at the end of July. It was the lowest supply level since November 1989, and bodes well for a pickup in construction of new homes, analysts said.

The biggest gain in sales came in the Midwest, where the rate jumped 24.7 percent. Sales rose by 5.7 percent in the South and 3 percent in the Northeast, but were flat in the West.

The report contrasted with a National Association of Realtors' survey last week that found sales of existing homes had fallen 2.1 percent in August, the second straight decline. *(Reuters, AP)*

Finally, the Details: IBM and Apple Outline Their Compatibility Drive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — Apple Computer Inc. and International Business Machines Corp. announced Wednesday wide-ranging plans to make their computers compatible and develop a powerful new family of microprocessors.

The computer industry, which was startled during the summer by news of the technology-sharing alliance, has been waiting three months for the details that were announced Wednesday by the two formerly fierce rivals.

Under the agreements, the two largest personal-computer makers will cooperate in five areas of computer technology. Apple and IBM said they would:

- Make it easier for their computers to be linked in networks and to communicate with each other. Products to make this possible will be available as early as December, the companies said.
- Produce new computer operating-system software that will work on both companies' high-powered desktop computers, called workstations. Apple and IBM will build new personal computers and workstations based on what they call PowerOpen, an environment that can run programs made for either system. The new software will be available in "two to three years."
- Form a joint venture to develop technology for "multimedia" computers, or those that mix text, sound, graphics and video, to be available in the mid-1990s.
- Form another joint-venture company to develop "object-oriented" software, a new technology that makes programming much easier by allowing elements of software code to be moved from one program to another.
- Cooperate, along with Motorola Inc., to miniaturize IBM's microprocessor used in its workstations. This microprocessor would be used in future Apple and IBM PCs and workstations. Microprocessors serve as the "brains" of desktop computers. The processors will be available in two to three years, the companies said.

"We're dramatically expanding customers' choices while lowering their risks when buying computers," said John Sculley, chairman and chief executive of Apple.

"The second decade of personal computing begins today," said John F. Akers, IBM chairman. IBM introduced its first PC in 1981, though Apple had one on the market four years earlier.

The announcement cements an alliance between the two computer giants that breaks down a rivalry that had existed since Apple's founding in the 1970s.

Before the alliance, Apple's Macintosh line of computers used different software from IBM's systems, and the two lines were essentially incompatible.

But with the computer industry in a slump, IBM and Apple have decided to bite the bullet and create "open" systems, which allow consumers to mix and match as they buy computers and programs.

As part of the agreements, Apple and IBM have cross-licensed various technologies to each other. For example, IBM is allowed to give its computer screens the graphics of Apple's Macintosh PC, which is acclaimed as easy to use.

Industry analysts pointed out that the IBM-Apple agreement followed several accords involving other computer makers. For instance, in April, several dozen companies formed an alliance called the Advanced Computing Environment to develop next-generation workstations. The ACE group does not include IBM or Apple.

For IBM, the Apple agreement should lessen its reliance on the computer software giant Microsoft Corp., which makes the operating-system software used in almost all IBM PCs.

The agreement should help Apple boost its sales to major corporations, which have been reluctant to buy machines that cannot easily be linked to IBM-type computers. IBM PCs and "clone" models dominate the PC industry.

For Motorola, the Apple-IBM pact should revitalize its microprocessor business, which has lagged as chips made by Intel Corp. gained the lion's share of the PC market. Motorola also appeared to be in danger of losing out in the workstation market as well, analysts said. *(AP, Reuters)*

CURRENCY RATES

Oct. 2

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6725	3.282	1.1271	0.3308	0.1536 *	——	5.449 *	1.29	1.414 *	1.4585	1.7025*
Brussels	34.333	66.9675	23.0695	6.8045	2.255 *	18.3525	——	23.5925	8.2584	38.1825	22.958*
Frankfurt	1.4623	2.912	——	0.2975	0.1327 *	0.8873	4.853 *	1.1444	1.2545 *	1.4484	1.58 *
London (a)	1.7525	——	2.9118	0.9327	2.170.50	3.2022	16.89	2.5441	231.945	1.9817	184.12
Madrid	185.072	184.254	63.299	18.578	8.45 *	56.728	3.07	72.468	79.304 *	97.932	——
Milan	1,242.26	2,178.25	748.22	239.56	——	663.78	36.384	854.21	9.384	1,098.60	11.82
New York (b)	——	1.75 a	1.666	5.5765	1,246.00	1.8778	34.295	1.4562	129.585	1.1388	105.45
Paris	5.629	9.932	3.4076	——	0.4555 *	3.0225	0.1654	3.9006	4.3752 *	5.003	5.383 *
Tokyo	132.95	233.85	79.96	23.47	8.7869	78.94	3.8837	91.44	——	117.82	1.264
Toronto	1.131	1.978	0.6796	0.1992	2.907 *	0.682	2.299 *	0.776	0.8529 *	——	1.074 *
Zurich	1.454	2.5457	0.8737	0.2566	0.1169 *	0.7759	4.3442 *	——	1.0949 *	1.2857	1.3825*
† ECU	1.2326	0.7229	2.9474	6.9765	1,531.74	2.3874	42.189	1.7873	163.135	1.3937	129.52
† SDR	1.3477	0.7884	2.2724	7.7618	1,697.12	2.5604	44.8489	1.9865	182.777	1.544	143.718

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Arbtrs. austral	990.5.0	Greek drac.	184.85	Mex. peso	3055.49	S. Afr. rand	2.806
Austral. $	1.2563	Hong Kong $	7.729	N. Zealand $	1.7621	Soviet ruble*	0.5815
Austr. schil.	11.70	Indian rupee	25.84	Norw. krone	6.501	Swed. krona	6.058
Brazil cruz.	494.70	Indo. rupiah	1968.97	Phil. peso	26.46	Taiwan $	26.35
Chinese yuan*	5.376	Irish £	0.6279	Port. escudo	142.95	Thai baht	25.55
Danish krone	6.411	Israeli shek.	2.347	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	4710.00
Egypt. pound	3.2314	Kuwaiti dinar	0.288	Sing. $	1.687	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	4.044	Malay. ring.	2.737	S. Kor. won	745.30	Venez. bolív.	59.32

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7647	1.7578	1.7515	Canadian dollar	1.1346	1.1372	1.1392
Deutsche mark	1.4680	1.4736	1.4786	Japanese yen	132.85	132.96	133.01
Swiss franc	1.4545	1.4578	1.4619				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR), Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Oct. 2

Eurocurrency Deposits

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 3/16-5 1/16	9 1/16-8 15/16	8 1/16-8	10 3/16-10 1/16	9 3/16-9 1/16	6 1/16-6	9 7/16-10	7 1/16
3 months	5 1/16-5	9 1/16-9	8 1/16-8	10 3/16-10 1/16	9 1/16-9	6 1/16-6	9 7/16-10	7 1/16
6 months	5 1/16-5	9 1/16-8 15/16	8 1/16-8	10 3/16-10 1/16	9 1/16-9	6 1/16-6	9 7/16-10	7 1/16
1 year	5 1/16-5	9 1/16-9	7 15/16-8	9 15/16-10	9 1/16-9	6-5 15/16	9 7/16-10	7 1/16

Sources: All Reuters except ECU, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Oct. 2

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8.00	8.00
Federal funds	4¾	5 5/16
Com. paper 30-179 days	N.A.	5.42
3-month Treasury bills	5.07	5.08
6-month Treasury bills	5.13	5.12
1-year Treasury bills	5.13	5.10
30-year Treasury bond	7.83	7.80
3-month CD's	5.05	5.05
3-month CD's	5.10	5.10
Japan		
Discount rate	5½	5½
Call money	6¾	6 27/32
3-month interbank	6 17/32	6 15/32
3-month interbank	6¾	6¾
Germany		
Discount rate	7½	7½
Lombard rate	9¾	9¾
Call money	9.15	9.20
1-month interbank	9.15	9.15
3-month interbank	9.25	9.35
6-month interbank	9.40	9.40
Britain		
Bank base rate	10.00	11.00
Call money	10¾	10¼
3-month interbank	10 3/16	10 9/32
6-month interbank	10 3/16	10 3/16
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9¾ -	9¼
1-month interbank	9¾ -	9¾
3-month interbank	9¾ -	9¾
6-month interbank	9¾ -	9 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais

Asian Dollar Deposits

Oct. 2

1 month	5⅜ - 5½
2 months	5 5/16 - 5 7/16
3 months	5 5/16 - 5 7/16
6 months	5½ - 5⅝
1 year	5⅝ - 5¾

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Oct. 2

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30-day average yield:	5.26
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	5.347

Source: Merrill Lynch Telerate.

GOLD

Oct. 2

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	353.65	353.15	+ 0.40
Luxembourg	354.25	—	+ 1.40
Paris (12.8 kilo)	354.60	355.61	+ 2.88
Zurich	353.25	355.85	+ 2.00
London	354.40	356.00	+ 2.05
New York	—	355.45	+ 1.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce

Source: Reuters.

LUXFUND
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Valeur nette d'inventaire
au 27.09.91
U.S.$105.98
CONSEILLER EN INVESTISSEMENT
PALUEL-MARMONT BANQUE
26, RUE MURILLO — 75008 PARIS

OPPORTUNITES
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais
2535 Luxembourg

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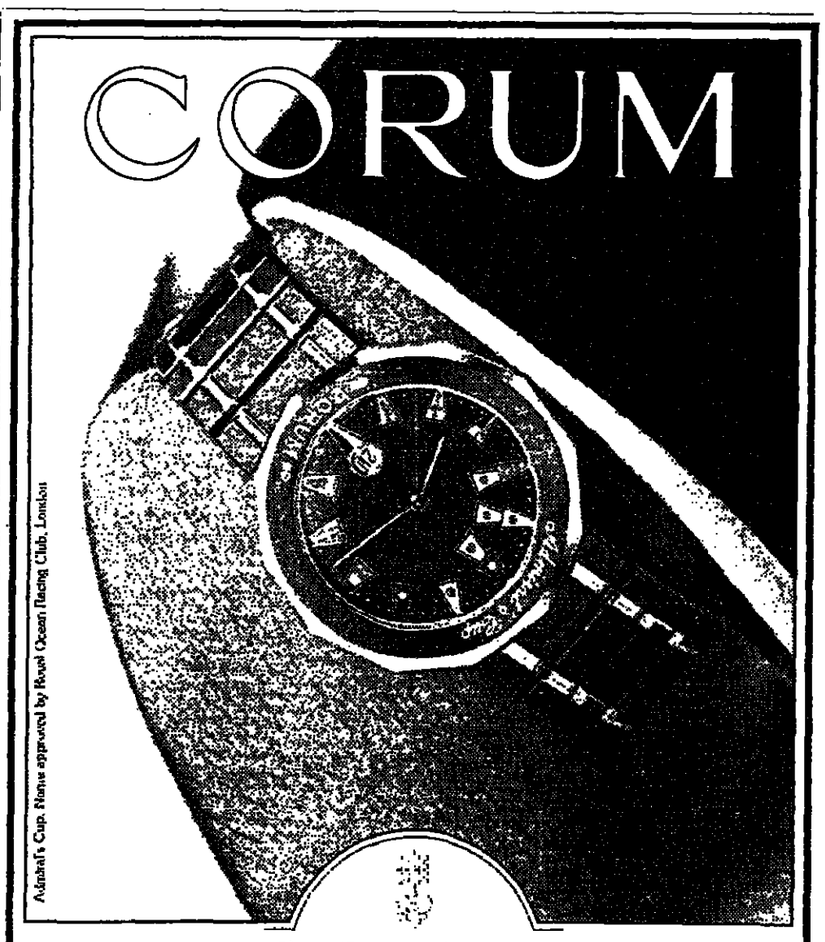
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of OPPORTUNITES will be held at the registered office of the company at 3:00 p.m. on 15th October 1991 with the following agenda:

1. Approval of the reports of the Board of Directors.
2. Approval of the reports of the Auditor.
3. Approval of the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1991.
4. Allocation of the net result.
5. Discharge of the Directors.
6. Re-election of the Directors.
7. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require no quorum and the resolution will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.
A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

On behalf of the Company
BANQUE DE GESTION EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD
LUXEMBOURG
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais
2535 LUXEMBOURG



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3966

MARKET DIARY

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Stocks Drift Down As Bond Prices Fall

Reuters

NEW YORK — U.S. blue chip stocks drifted to a slightly lower close Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange after bond prices fell on surprisingly strong new home sales data.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 5.82 points lower at

N.Y. Stocks

3,012.52. In the broader market, declining shares led advances by a slight margin on volume of 166.3 million shares, up from 163.5 million shares on Tuesday.

Among the broad-based gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.41 of a point to 213.60 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 0.94 to 388.26.

Investors also seemed to be growing restive over Federal Reserve credit policy, analysts said. "At some point, people give up until they see clear signs that the Fed will loosen credit," said Ron Doran of C.L. King & Associates.

Bonds lost ground after the Commerce Department reported that new home sales in August jumped 6.7 percent.

The Treasury benchmark 30-year bond lost 12/32 points and its yield rose to 7.83 percent from 7.80 percent at Tuesday's close.

Among individual stocks, Chrysler Corp. helped pump up overall volume, with 11.3 million shares traded following the pricing of an offering of 35 million shares on Tuesday. Its stock gained ⅛ to 10⅛. The offering, to raise more than $350 million, was approved Wednesday.

"Take away the Chrysler volume and it's a very quiet day," Mr. Doran said.

Shares of Upjohn Co., which dropped Tuesday on news that Britain would withdraw the company's Halcion sleeping pill from the market, regained ground, rising 1⅜ to 46¼, after no other countries banned the drug, the world's most widely prescribed sleeping pill.

The American Stock Exchange index moved up 0.61 to 375.56.

The NASDAQ over-the-counter index was down 2.18 to 526.33.

Traders Shift Interest From Mark to the Yen

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar fell slightly Wednesday and the yen gained against the Deutsche mark in a third consecutive day of slow trading.

Dealers said some of the strength in the dollar versus the mark — the dollar closed above its opening lev-

Foreign Exchange

el — reflected the mark's weakness against the yen and did not signal that the dollar was getting ready to break the top of its narrow ranges.

The dollar closed at 1.6660 DM, up from 1.6610 DM at the opening but down from Tuesday's 1.6683 DM close. The dollar closed at 132.585 yen, down from 133.480 at the close Tuesday.

The dollar closed at 1.4562 Swiss francs, up from Tuesday's 1.4555, and at 5.6765 French francs, down from 5.6870. The British pound rose slightly to $1.7500 from Tuesday's $1.7462.

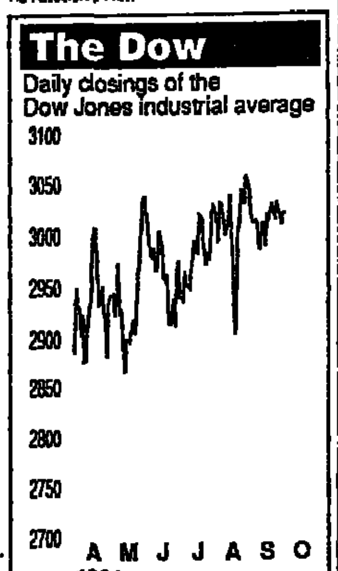
In cross trading, the mark slipped to 79.58 yen from 79.71 yen at the opening and 80.01 yen at Tuesday's close.

"The interesting thing today was the shift of the market from the mark as the strongest currency back to the yen," said Robert Ryan of the Bank of New York.

In London, the dollar closed Wednesday at 1.6622 DM and 132.40 yen, down from 1.6693 DM and 133.20 yen on Tuesday.

The dollar also ended in London at 1.4514 Swiss francs and 5.6645 French francs, down from 1.4529 and 5.6875 on Tuesday. The British pound rose half a penny to $1.7525 from $1.7475.

Via Associated Press Oct 2



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Chryslr	107863	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Upjohn	16998	46¼	43⅝	46¼	+1⅜
BlockE s	16984	14⅝	12¾	13	+ ⅛
RJR Nb n	16347	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
PhilMr	15746	74	72½	72⅝	—1
CPsvc	15456	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
PepsiC	15282	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
Exxon	13006	60⅝	60	60⅛	— ⅛
AMD	12467	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Amoco	12271	52⅞	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅛
AT&T	12028	37⅝	37⅜	37½	— ⅛
TimeW	11827	86	84½	85¼	+2⅛
Limitd	11685	26½	25½	25⅝	— ⅝
GTE	11595	31⅝	31⅛	31½	— ⅜
GenEl	11196	70¾	70	70⅜	+ ½

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TelDta	4102	33¼	32	32¾	— ⅛
EchoBy	3457	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
BergBr s	3386	22⅛	21¼	22	+ ¾
Belmac	3365	19⅜	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅜
Nabors	3133	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
Hilhav	2967	2⅛	2½	2⅜	
MetMB	2869	21⅜	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
Epitope	2650	21	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
FruitL	2459	20⅛	19⅞	20	
Svstin	2350	4¼	3½	4⅛	+ ⅛
PtdHlth	2237	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
US Bio	2042	39⅞	38½	39⅝	+1¼
PegGld	1839	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
Chief	1832	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Alza	1689	72⅜	71¼	71⅝	+ ¼

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	782	894
Declined	832	700
Unchanged	519	524
Total Issues	2133	2118
New Highs	149	151
New Lows	17	11

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	284	266
Declined	268	297
Unchanged	260	268
Total Issues	812	831
New Highs	34	39
New Lows	9	7

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	967	995
Declined	980	1,008
Unchanged	2,207	2,148
Total Issues	4,154	4,151

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3019.68	3040.25	2992.40	3012.52	— 5.82
Trans	1199.93	1219.54	1187.41	1201.79	+ 5.92
Util	213.01	214.32	212.19	213.63	+ 1.00
Comp	1077.25	1087.32	1067.93	1076.70	+ 0.82

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	460.91	457.70	358.49	— 1.37
Transp.	307.43	302.24	304.36	+ 2.12
Utilities	146.10	145.49	145.74	— 0.17
Finance	31.90	31.70	31.77	— 0.03
SP 500	390.03	387.62	388.26	— 0.94
SP 100	366.05	363.31	364.22	— 1.72

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	214.32	213.37	213.60	— 0.41
Industrials	267.42	266.19	266.19	— 0.67
Transp.	182.78	181.02	181.83	+ 1.25
Utilities	95.95	95.81	95.81	— 0.04
Finance	160.29	159.88	159.88	— 0.25

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	529.21	526.09	526.33	— 2.18
Industrials	593.64	588.59	588.99	— 3.70
Finance	526.23	523.75	524.67	+ 0.78
Insurance	537.18	534.95	536.63	+ 1.61
Utilities	604.41	598.00	599.16	— 1.61
Banks	342.53	339.53	340.48	+ 0.45
Transp.	532.21	527.52	527.55	— 2.18

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
376.02	374.82	375.56	+ 0.61

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	97.10	— 0.10
10 Utilities	98.55	— 0.11
10 Industrials	95.64	— 0.09

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	166,290,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	200,510,690
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,060,000
Amex prev. cons. close	16,307,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	179,409,900
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	162,684,000

S&P 100 Index Options

Oct. 2

Strike Price	Calls-Last Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Puts-Last Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
335	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	—	—
340	—	—	31	—	⅛	1⅜	3¾	—
345	22⅞	22	—	—	⅛	2⅛	4⅝	—
350	15½	19	—	25	⅜	3⅝	5⅞	7⅝
355	11⅛	13¾	—	—	1⅛	4⅞	6⅝	—
360	6⅝	10⅛	15¼	—	2⅛	5⅞	8⅜	10⅞
365	3⅝	7⅜	12½	—	4⅝	7⅝	10⅞	—
370	1⅜	4⅝	9	11½	7⅜	10⅞	13½	14½
375	⅝	3	6⅜	—	11⅛	13⅛	—	—
380	⅛	1⅛	4⅝	6½	16⅛	—	—	—
385	⅛	⅜	2⅝	—	19½	20⅝	21¼	—
390	⅛	⅛	2	3⅛	—	—	—	—
395	⅛	⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 67,498; total open int. 318,822
Puts: total vol. 74,124; total open int. 335,341

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	⅜	—
30	—	—	¾	—
32½	—	—	1⅛	—
35	—	—	2⅛	3⅜
37½	2⅝	—	3⅜	4⅜
40	1⅜	—	4⅞	—

Calls: total vol. 1,113; total open int. 23,073
Puts: total vol. 420; total open int. 61,135
Source: CBOE.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
Dec	183.60	N.T.	186.00	184.00	183.40	N.T.
Mar	189.00	189.40	192.00	188.60	188.80	191.00
May	186.20	187.60	188.00	187.00	186.40	189.20
Aug	185.60	191.60	189.00	189.00	185.40	193.20
Oct	184.60	195.60	N.T.	N.T.	184.40	197.20
Est. Sales 362.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Dec	747	748	752	734	745	746
Mar	785	786	790	771	782	783
May	807	809	812	794	802	804
Jul	825	832	819	815	824	827
Sep	848	850	852	836	844	846
Dec	870	874	871	862	866	870
Mar	892	898	885	885	888	900
Est. Sales 4,989.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Nov	487	488	488	482	485	486
Jan	509	511	511	506	508	509
Mar	528	530	531	525	525	527
Est. Sales 1,535.						

WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Dec	285.00	284.00	283.50	284.50	+ 1.60
Mar	285.00	283.00	283.50	284.50	+ 1.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	281.50	282.50	+ 1.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	281.50	282.50	+ 1.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	262.00	262.20	+ 1.10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	261.00	262.00	+ 1.50

Est. sales 127. Prev. sales 1,649. Open interest

Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1141.00	1142.00	1152.50	1153.50
Forward	1170.00	1171.00	1172.00	1173.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1328.00	1329.00	1324.00	1325.00
Forward	1326.00	1327.00	1329.00	1330.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	307.00	307.50	306.00	307.00
Forward	316.00	316.50	315.50	316.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7520.00	7540.00	7550.00	7575.00
Forward	7560.00	7575.00	7580.00	7590.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5590.00	5555.00	5578.00	5580.00
Forward	5615.00	5620.00	5630.00	5640.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	991.00	993.00	999.00	1000.00
Forward	1011.00	1012.00	1018.00	1019.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	90.17	90.10	90.11	— 0.05
Mar	90.47	90.42	90.43	— 0.02
Jun	90.46	90.41	90.42	— 0.02
Sep	90.39	90.36	90.37	— 0.01
Dec	90.30	90.28	90.28	— 0.02
Mar	90.13	90.11	90.11	— 0.02
Jun	90.07	90.05	90.06	— 0.02
Sep	90.03	90.03	90.02	— 0.02
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	90.02	Unch.
Est. volume: 25,914. Open interest: 131,163.				
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	94.35	94.33	94.35	+ 0.02
Mar	94.47	94.43	94.44	— 0.01
Jun	94.33	94.27	94.27	— 0.03
Sep	94.01	93.98	93.95	— 0.04
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	93.38	— 0.05
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	93.22	— 0.04
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	92.93	— 0.03
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	92.68	— 0.03
Est. volume: 3,141. Open interest: 28,424.				
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	90.70	90.66	90.66	— 0.01
Mar	90.97	90.93	90.93	Unch.
Jun	91.17	91.14	91.14	Unch.
Sep	91.32	91.27	91.28	Unch.
Dec	91.39	91.37	91.38	+ 0.02
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	91.48	Unch.
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	91.48	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	91.55	— 0.02
Est. volume: 17,571. Open interest: 139,133.				
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 — pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Dec	96-22	96-12	96-14	— 0-09
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	96-15	— 0-09
Est. volume: 17,591. Open interest: 60,660.				

	High	Low	Close	Change
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	86.08	85.88	85.91	+ 0.08
Mar	86.26	86.13	86.13	+ 0.07
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	86.28	+ 0.09
Est. volume: 42,539. Open interest: 67,803.				

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Oct	204.00	200.00	203.50	203.50	+ 2.25
Nov	205.25	202.00	205.25	205.25	+ 2.00
Dec	206.25	203.50	206.25	206.25	+ 1.50
Jan	204.50	201.50	204.00	204.00	+ 1.00
Feb	199.00	197.50	199.00	199.00	+ 0.75
Mar	191.00	190.00	191.00	190.75	— 0.25
Apr	185.25	184.50	185.25	185.00	Unch.
May	180.00	179.00	180.00	180.00	+ 0.75
Jun	179.00	177.00	179.00	178.25	+ 1.25
Est. Sales 11,598. Prev. sales 11,970. Open interest 81,862					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Nov	21.18	20.77	21.15	21.15	+ 0.16
Dec	21.00	20.66	21.00	20.97	+ 0.13
Jan	20.75	20.50	20.75	20.75	+ 0.09
Feb	20.55	20.55	20.55	20.55	+ 0.15
Mar	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30	+ 0.15
Apr	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	+ 0.10
May	19.93	19.93	19.93	19.90	+ 0.10
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.80	+ 0.10
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.75	+ 0.10
Est. Sales 20,137. Prev. sales 15,775. Open interest 86,058					

Stock Indexes

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point				
Dec	2702.0	2687.0	2699.0	— 1.0
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2735.0	— 1.0
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	2767.0	— 1.0

Est. volume: 3,401. Open interest: 34,850.

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Dividends

Company		Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
OMITTED					
National Media					
USUAL					
Bankers Corp		Q	.13	10-30	11-1
Berkshire Rlty Co		Q	.37½	5-15	5-1
Berkshire Rlty Co		-	.37½	11-15	11-1
Berkshire Rlty Co		-	.37½	2-15	2-1
Calfhav Bancorp		Q	.15	10-17	10-11
Closco Inc		Q	.47	12-10	11-18
Elm Fini Services		Q	.12½	10-25	10-15
First Home Svgs Bk		Q	.10	10-31	10-16
Great Atl & Pacif		Q	.20	11-1	10-15
Jacpol Enterp		Q	.08	10-31	10-15
Nevada Power		Q	.40	11-1	10-11
Noland Co		Q	.11½	10-24	10-15
Washington Scient		Q	.05	11-1	10-16
Westmoreland Coal		Q	.08	12-10	11-18

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.518	0.523
Coffee, lb	0.615	0.68
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.20	1.186
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	4.175	4.14
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	89.00	89.00
Tin, lb	3.5994	n.a.
Zinc, lb	0.50	0.505

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Oct. 1	622,894	605,242	28,950
Sept. 30	680,436	677,990	31,414
Sept. 27	671,976	671,623	28,869
Sept. 26	639,039	695,295	32,959
Sept. 25	570,218	730,811	16,974

*Included in the sales figures.

IMF a Net Lender Again

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund said Wednesday it lent more money to the developing world last year than it received in debt repayments, the first time it had done so since 1985.

The fund, in its report for the year ended April 30, attributed the turnaround to increased demands for funds from Eastern Europe and countries hit by the financial fallout from the Gulf crisis.

Net payments to member countries amounted to $1.65 billion in that year, compared with a net repayment of $1.54 billion a year earlier. Gross lending last year rose to $9.3 billion from $7.16 billion.

A fund official said he expected lending to continue at the same high level for the next year or two and was hopeful enough member countries would ratify a 50 percent increase in the fund's capital, to $180 billion, so it could take effect by the end of the year.

AmEx to Cut Jobs and Take a Charge

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American Express Corp., the financial and travel-services company, said Wednesday it would lay off 1,700 employees and take a $265 million charge against earnings to restructure its travel-related services division.

New York-based American Express said it would close certain offices in New York and on Long Island as part of the restructuring. The job cuts amount to about 3 percent of the division's worldwide work force.

The restructuring will result in a third-quarter net loss of $50 million to $75 million for the division but will cut operating costs by about $100 million a year, it said. AmEx blamed the recession for hurting the division's operations, particularly receivables on loans to consumers.

The charges at travel services, which will be recorded in third-quarter results, include $110 million against the division's earnings and an additional $155 million that will be set aside to bolster credit reserves against problem consumer loans.

Slump Hurts Semiconductor Sales

SAN JOSE, California (AP) — The ailing economy and slumping computer sales prompted a semiconductor industry group on Wednesday to revise its 1991 forecast downward, predicting slower sales of the high-tech components.

But computer industry analysts and the Semiconductor Industry Association, which released its worldwide sales forecast through 1994 at a computer conference in Santa Clara, California, predicted a healthy turnaround after 1991.

MONY Is Noncommittal on Merger

HARTFORD, Connecticut (Reuters) — Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York officials were talking to other insurers about joint ventures or other options to raise capital but would not comment Wednesday on reports that it might merge with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the second-largest U.S. life insurer.

"We are meeting with several potential investors to discuss a wide range of options, and that process continues," said Marshall Molloy, a MONY spokesman. Met Life officials were unavailable for comment.

For the Record

Midway Airlines has rejected a $30 million bailout offer by a rival, Southwest Airlines, preferring instead to continue negotiations on a buyout by Northwest Airlines, a creditors committee spokesman said Wednesday. *(UPI)*

Chrysler Corp. received federal clearance Wednesday to sell 35 million shares of common stock that should raise more than $350 million earmarked for its sorely needed new-vehicle programs. *(AP)*

ADS: *Eurocom and RSCG Join Forces to Take On U.S. and Japan Giants*

(Continued from first finance page)

Procter & Gamble, which has opposed any of its agencies accepting competing accounts. Likewise, it is difficult to imagine the Eurocom client BSN, the food and drinks multinational, living under the same roof as General Foods/Kraft, an RSCG client.

"Starting Friday we are going to visit all our agencies across Europe to try and settle conflict situations wherever they exist," said Jean-Michel Goudard, president of Euro-RSCG International. "We will know better which clients are prepared to stay with us or want to leave after two months."

A question also looms over the French group's ability to achieve one of its key objectives: to win accounts from blue-chip U.S. companies. Barring a handful of prestigious names, Eurocom and RSCG's client roster is rich mostly in French multinationals like BSN, Peugeot, Citroën, Cartier or L'Oréal.

While the new operation will attempt to tone down its French image, the eight-man management committee of Euro-RSCG is constituted exclusively of Frenchmen.

In parallel, the two newlyweds will have to resolve the prickly ego problems inherent in the advertising business. Nowhere are the sparks more likely to fly than in the United States, where Eurocom's agency is headed by Jerry Della Femina and Charlotte Beers runs RSCG's activities. Both are widely regarded as headstrong competitors.

In addition, Eurocom and RSCG share diametrically opposite corporate cultures and have been at loggerheads for years in the French market.

Only four years ago, RSCG spearheaded the "Front de Réfus," a bloc of ad agencies formed to counter a move by Havas to acquire the television channel TF1.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Oct. 2

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	39.70	39
ACF Holding	33	33
Aegon	110.30	109.80
Ahold	82.40	82.20
Akzo	115.90	117.10
AMEV	46.50	46.80
A'Dam Rubber	3.80	3.60
Bols	42.30	42.60
Buhrmann Tett	46.10	46.60
Center Parcs	22.50	22.50
CSM	81.70	81.50
DAF	20.90	20.50
DSM	101.80	102.60
Elsevier	89.90	89.50
Fokker	30.30	30
Gist-Brocades	33.20	33.10
Heineken	154.20	154
Hoogovens	55.80	56.10
Hunter Douglas	73.50	74.10
IHC Caland	61.90	61
Inter Mueller	71.80	70.70
Int'l Nederland	46.90	46.80
KLM	31.70	31.40
KNP	45.70	46
Nedlloyd	56.20	55.80
Oce Grinten	56.20	55.40
Pakhoed	44	43.80
Philips	33.40	32.60
Robeco	100.20	100
Rodamco	53.70	53.60
Rolinco	100.50	100.10
Rorento	68.90	69
Royal Dutch	151	151.70
Unilever	163.30	163.40
Van Ommeren	41.30	41.40
VMF Stork	35.50	35.25
VNU	75.50	75.70
Wessanen	84.70	83.70
Wolters/Kluwer	57.10	57.30

CBS Trend Index: 90.20
Previous: 90.00

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	1675	1655
Arbed	4480	4200
Barco	948	942
Bekaert	9530	9500
Cockerill	163	160
Cobepa	4915	4870
Delhaize	7640	7630
Electrabel	4585	4585
GIB	1232	1230
GBL	3080	3090
Gevaert	6540	6600
Hoboken	N.Q.	9400
Kredietbank	3925	3950
Petrofina	10825	10875
Royal Belge	3860	3830
Soc Gen Banque	5400	5260
Soc Gen Belgique	2040	2025
Sofina	11000	11050
Solvay	12475	12400
Tractebel	7410	7440
UCB	18500	18525
Powerfin	2305	2310

Current Stock Index: 5410.32
Previous: 5415.81

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	183	178
Allianz Hold	2010	2032
Altana	429	427.50
Asko	860.50	870
BASF	250	249.40
Bayer	290.70	289.70
Bay. Hypo bank	346	342
Bay Vereinsbk	379.50	380.30
BBC	722	N.Q.
BHF Bank	369	363
BMW	486	488
Commerzbank	238.50	237.80
Continental	207	210.50
Daimler Benz	705.50	705.20
Degussa	325.50	333.50
Dt Babcock	158	159.40
Deutsche Bank	645.80	643.80
Douglas	728	715
Dresdner Bank	338.50	338
Harpener	320	318
Henkel	543.50	550.30
Hochtief	1157	1170
Hoechst	244.20	244.80
Hoesch	297	299
Holzmann	1210	1211
Horten	189	192
IWKA	306	308
Kali Salz	164	164
Karstadt	607	613
Kaufhof	518	520
KHD	149.50	153
Kloeckner Werke	136	138
Krupp Stahl	135	137
Linde	810	810
Lufthansa	152.30	150.20
MAN	372.50	375
Mannesmann	270	268.60
Metallgesell	437	445.50
Muench Rueck	2100	2100
Nixdorf	202.50	208
PKI	525	N.A.
Porsche	672	661
Preussag	371	370.90
PWA	243	241
RWE	385.50	383.90
Rheinmetall	340	332
Schering	785	790.20
SEL	390	382.50
Siemens	636.40	638.90
Thyssen	228.50	229
Varta	317.50	314
Veba	350.50	349.80
VEW	204.50	199.80
Viag	400.50	400
Volkswagen	353.30	355.90
Wella	652	652

DAX Index: 1607.32
Previous: 1609.62
FAZ Index: 641.91
Previous: 644.78

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	55	54
Enso-Gutzeit	19.10	19
K.O.P.	23	23
Kymmene	62	60
Metra	60.50	60.50
Nokia	79.50	80
Pohjola	74	75
Repola	41.50	41.10
Stockmann	120	118

HEX Index: 844.30
Previous: 852.10

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.40	19.10
Cathay Pacific	9.85	9.85
Cavendish Int'l	3.63	3.68
Cheung Kong	20.80	20.70
China Light Pwr	20.60	20.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.70	9.65
Hang Lung Dev	8.15	8
Hang Seng Bank	32.50	32.50
Henderson Land	13.70	13.50
HK Air Eng.	17.10	16.90
HK China Gas	10.80	10.70
HK Electric	12.30	12.30
HK Land	9.05	8.95
HK Realty Trust	6.95	6.95
HK Shang Bank	32	31.25
HK Shang Htls	4.73	4.73
HK Telecomm	7.55	7.40
HK Ferry	5.10	5.10
Hutch Whampoa	14.10	13.90
Hysan Dev	8.10	8.30
Jardine Math.	34.50	34.50
Jardine Str Hld	17.10	16.90
Kowloon Motor	7.70	7.65
Mandarin Orient	4.98	4.95
Miramar Hotel	6	6
New World Dev	10.90	10.90
SHK Props	22.80	22.70
Stelux	3.30	3.30
Swire Pac A	22.50	22.30
Tai Cheung Prps	4.85	4.85
TVE	2.33	2.35
Wharf Hold	10	9.85
Wing On Co	7.20	7.35
Winsor Ind.	8.80	8.80
World Int'l	5.30	5.30

Hang Seng Index: 4062.07
Previous: 4023.87

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	10.50	10.70
Altech	85	85
Anglo Amer	116	114.75
Barlows	47.30	48.25
Blyvoor	6	6
Buffels	33.50	33.50
De Beers	86.10	86.50
Driefontein	36.75	37
Gencor	12.65	12.50
GFSA	64.75	66.75
Harmony	17	16.90
Highveld Steel	15.65	15.70
Kloof	29.75	29
Nedbank Grp	13.50	13.25
Randfontein	12.50	12.25
Rusplat	62.50	60.50
SA Brews	56	54.50
St Helena	21.75	21.75
Sasol	15.75	15.70
Welkom	13.25	13.25
Western Deep	108	107

Composite Stock Index: 3304
Previous: 3298

London	Close	Prev.
Abbey Nat'l	3.05	3.09
Allied Lyons	6.27	6.29
Arjo Wiggins	2.81	2.83
Argyll Group	2.93	2.93
ASDA Group	0.50	0.47
Ass Brit Foods	4.97	4.90
BAA	4.70	4.62
BAe	4.13	4.07
Bank Scotland	1.24	1.25
Barclays	4.65	4.70
Bass	10.27	10.30
BAT	6.71	6.77
BET	2.27	2.28
BICC	4.18	4.18
Blue Circle	2.60	2.64
BOC Group	6.11	6.18
Boots	4.21	4.26
BP	3.37	3.43
Brit Airways	1.86	1.86
Brit Gas	2.94	2.89
Brit Steel	1.31	1.32
Brit Telecom	4.22	4.12
BTR	4.22	4.25
Cable Wire	5.84	5.73
Cadbury Sch	4.34	4.37
Comm Union	4.98	5.07
Courtaulds	4.78	4.81
Enterprise Oil	5.13	5.11
Eurotunnel	5.30	5.30
Fisons	4.69	4.67
Forte	2.61	2.66
GEC	1.98	1.98
Gen'l Acc	5.45	5.47
Glaxo	13.97	13.88
Grand Met	8.41	8.30
GRE	1.81	1.80
Guinness	10.29	10.34
GUS A	13.75	13.58
Hanson	2.26	2.27
Hawker Sidd	7.55	7.47
Hillsdown	2.14	2.15
ICI	13.25	13.40
Kingfisher	5.59	5.61
Ladbroke	2.60	2.59
Land Sec	5.44	5.42
Lasmo	3.05	3.04
Legal Gen Grp	4.11	4.22
Lloyds Bank	4.03	4.05
Lonrho	2.44	2.48
Lucas Ind	1.40	1.40
Marks Sp	2.80	2.79
Maxwell	1.64	1.66
MEPC	5	5.02
Midland Bk	2.47	2.50
Nat'l Power	1.63	1.61
NatWest	3.48	3.55
NthWst Water	3.89	3.81
Pearson	7.70	7.80
P & O	5.24	5.21
Pilkington	1.47	1.48
PowerGen	1.79	1.74
Prudential	2.48	2.52
Racal Elec	0.58	0.58
Rank Org	6.95	6.97
Reckitt Col	6.90	6.97
Redland	5.48	5.50
Reed Int'l	4.65	4.73
Reuters	9.52	9.53
RMC Group	6.28	6.28
Rolls Royce	1.44	1.50
Rothmans	11.50	11.78
Royal Ins	3.65	3.67
Royal Scot	1.84	1.84
RTZ	5.77	5.77
Sainsbury	3.63	3.60
Scot Newcas	4.17	4.21
Sears Holds	0.93	0.95
Severn Trent	3.52	3.40
Shell	5	5.07
Smith Nephew	1.31	1.32
SmithKline B	7.57	7.58
Sun Alliance	3.44	3.39
Tarmac	2	2
Tate & Lyle	4.07	4.03
Tesco	2.60	2.55
Thorn EMI	7.97	8.05
Trafalgar Hse	2.46	2.44
TSB Group	1.48	1.50
Ultramar	2.50	2.35
Unilever	7.97	7.95
Utd Biscuits	4.17	4.15
War Loan 3½	37	37.13
Wellcome	7.47	7.55
Whitbread	4.77	4.78
Williams Hdgs	3.43	3.41
Willis Corroon	3.11	3.07

F.T. 30 Index: 2037.90
Previous: 2035.70
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2644.20
Previous: 2645.60

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3220	3260
Banco Central	4090	4100
Bco. Santander	5050	5070
Banesto	3590	3590
CEPSA	2275	2270
Dragados	2205	2205
Ercros	645	675
Iberdrola I	723	727
Telefonica	1120	1140

S.E. General Index: 269.02
Previous: 271.96

Milan	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2670	2698
Banca Comm	4550	4510
Bastogi	192	192
Benetton group	10399	10190
Cigahotels	2070	2050
CIR	2445	2365
Cred Ital	2463	2440
Enichem	1460	1455
Eridania	7680	7589
Ferfin	1980	1963
Ferfin Risp	1242	1240
Fiat SPA	5355	5330
Generali	25790	25850
IFI	14500	14400
Italcem	22200	22350
Italgas	3300	3300
Italmobiliare	74450	74250
Mediobanca	15260	15300
Montedison	1236	1229
Olivetti	3150	3100
Pirelli	1815	1810
RAS	17800	17450
Rinascente	7460	7451
Saipem	1555	1545
SIP	1181	1158
SME	3340	3315
Snia	1281	1285
Standa	33120	33120
Stet	2028	1999
Toro Assi Risp	22200	21480

MIB Index: 1060
Previous: 1053

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	22	22¼
Bank Montreal	38⅛	38
Bell Canada	44¼	44⅛
Bombardier A	23½	N.Q.
Bombardier B	23⅝	23¼
Cambior	9½	9¼
Cascades	5½	5⅝
Dominion Text A	6⅝	6⅝
Donohue	11¼	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	17	17¼
Nat'l Bk Canada	11	11
Power Corp.	15⅝	15⅝
Provigo	11½	11½
Quebec Tel	16⅞	16½
Quebecor A	18½	18⅝
Quebecor B	18	18
Teleglobe	10	10
Videotron	12½	12½

Industrials Index: 1542.49
Previous: 1538.89

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	795	797
Air Liquide	680	683
Alcatel Alsthom	603	604
Bancaire (Cie)	535	542
BIC	745	732
Bouygues	608	605
BSN-GD	967	962
Carrefour	2096	2123
C.C.F.	178	179
Cerus	134.40	134.30
Chargeurs	921	921
Club Med	455.90	463
Elf-Aquitaine	405.70	406.30
Gen. Eaux	2439	2502
Euro Disneyland	137.40	136.50
Hachette	132.70	188
Havas	490	495.50
Imetal	284	279
Lafarge Coppee	361.80	362.50
Legrand	4020	4074
Lyon. Eaux	549	554
Oreal (L')	671	673
L.V.M.H.	4194	4198
Matra	193.50	191.50
Merlin Gerin	535	535
Michelin B	128	128
Moulinex	156.90	157.50
Paribas	442	447.70
Pechiney Intl	171.20	171.30
Pernod-Ricard	1252	1252
Perrier	1343	1347
Peugeot	616	619
Printemps (Au)	884	890
Radiotechnique	505	508
Raff. St. Louis	1380	1402
Redoute (La)	4715	4730
Saint Gobain	474.20	475
Sanofi	983	985
S.E.B.	1692	1700
Ste Generale A	460.60	461.80
Suez	320.30	325
Thomson-CSF	150.40	152.10
Total	868	890
U.A.P.	529	528
Valeo	541	536

CAC 40 Index: 1878.25
Previous: 1887.37

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	160	180
Bradesco	9.90	10.40
Brahma	62	68
Paranapanema	5.75	6
Petrobras	1800	1930
Vale Rio Doce	340	380
Varig	53	56

Bovespa Index: 25828
Previous: 26992

Singapore	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.36	2.37
City Dev.	3.12	3.20
DBS	11.70	11.73
Fraser Neave	8.05	8
Genting	6.35	6.35
Golden Hope Pl	1.10	1.12
Haw Par	2.42	2.44
Hume Industries	3	3
Inchcape	3.72	3.72
Keppel	7	7
KL Kepong	2.14	2.17
Lum Chang	0.96	0.98
Malayan Bankg	3.68	3.68
OCBC	8.90	8.55
OUB	4.20	4.34
OUE	6.80	6.80
Sembawang	6.95	6.90
Shangrila	5.45	5.40
Sime Darby	2.13	2.13
SIA	12.90	12.90
S'pore Land	5.15	5.20
S'pore Press	8.65	8.50
Sing Steamship	2.18	2.18
Straits Trading	2.48	2.48
UOB	6.10	6.10
UOL	1.47	1.47

Straits Times Ind.: 1357.84
Previous: 1361.65

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	300	326
Asea	386	390
Astra-A	479	482
Atlas Copco	258	263
Electrolux B	265	270
Ericsson	156	159
Esselte-A	126	125
Handelsbanken	107	108
Norsk Hydro	180.50	183.50
Procordia AF	195	195
Providentia	100	100
Sandvik A	355	356
SCA-A	102	104
S-E. Banken	58.50	60
Skandia F	190	191
Skanska	160	160
SKF	108	111
Stora	310	310
Trelleborg B	103	105
Volvo	354	352

Affaersvaerlden: 1034.00
Previous: 1045.10

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.96	3.90
BHP	14.10	13.90
Boral	3.40	3.31
Bougainville	0.71	0.75
Coles Myer	10.95	10.85
Comalco	3.53	3.56
CRA	13.75	13.65
CSR	4.96	4.95
Dunlop	5.20	5.14
Fosters Brew	1.77	1.73
ICI Australia	4.65	4.66
Magellan	2.20	2.20
MIM	2.10	2.10
Nat Aust Bank	7.44	7.42
News Corp	11.40	10.95
Nine Network	0.68	0.68
N'mndy Poseidon	1.10	1.18
N Broken Hill	2.58	2.58
OCT Resources	1.11	1.11
Santos	3.30	3.18
TNT	1.06	1.08
Western Mining	4.82	4.80
Westpac Banking	4.51	4.53
Woodside	3.92	3.81

All ordinaries Index: 1581.80
Previous: 1586.10

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1080	1090
Asahi Chemical	814	815
Asahi Glass	1260	1260
Bank of Tokyo	1530	1480
Bridgestone	1150	1180
Canon	1580	1520
Casio	1430	1410
C.Itoh	685	697
Dai Nippon Print	1570	1560
Daiwa House	2020	2030
Daiwa Securities	1340	1290
Fanuc	4430	4380
Fuji Bank	2680	2650
Fuji Photo	3420	3440
Fujitsu	1010	996
Hitachi	1060	1040
Hitachi Cable	996	992
Honda	1600	1570
Ito Yokado	4740	4620
Japan Airlines	1230	1250
Kajima	1500	1500
Kansai Power	2930	2920
Kawasaki Steel	409	407
Kirin Brewery	1490	1470
Komatsu	849	831
Kubota	700	698
Kyocera	5900	5750
Matsu Elec Inds	1590	1600
Matsu Elec Wks	1470	1450
Mitsubishi Bk	2740	2740
Mitsubishi Kasei	575	582
Mitsubishi Elec	651	651
Mitsubishi Hev	750	758
Mitsubishi Corp	1360	1370
Mitsui and Co	828	837
Mitsukoshi	1110	1140
Mitsumi	1620	1660
NEC	1350	1350
NGK Insulators	1080	1090
Nikko Securities	930	941
Nippon Kogaku	1020	987
Nippon Oil	1020	1020
Nippon Steel	420	432
Nippon Yusen	641	649
Nissan	695	695
Nomura Sec	1710	1710
NTT (SF)	8527	8460
Olympus Optical	1490	1520
Pioneer	3790	3780
Ricoh	725	703
Sanyo Elec	530	585
Sharp	1560	1530
Shimazu	785	787
Shinetsu Chem	1690	1650
Sony	5440	5400
Sumitomo Bk	2350	2290
Sumitomo Chem	482	475
Sumi Marine	1040	1030
Sumitomo Metal	430	430
Taisei Corp	932	930
Taisho Marine	1070	1060
Takeda Chem	1590	1570
TDK	5630	5460
Teijin	581	577
Tokyo Marine	1360	1370
Tokyo Elec Pw	3730	3680
Toppan Printing	1430	1430
Toray Ind.	679	661
Toshiba	698	705
Toyota	1600	1600
Yamaichi Sec	898	899

Nikkei 225: 24375
Previous: 24377
Topix Index: 1862
Previous: 1851

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15	15¼
Agnico Eagle	4¼	4¼
Air Canada	7½	7¼
Alberta Energy	13⅝	13⅜
Am Barrick Res	24⅞	24⅝
BCE	44¼	44⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	19⅞	19⅞
BC Gas	16	16
BC Phone	19⅞	19⅞
BF Realty Hds	0.13	0.13
BP Canada	13	13
Bramalea	4⅜	4⅜
Brunswick	7	N.A.
CAE	7⅜	7⅜
Campeau	0.50	0.50
CIBC	31	31⅛
Canadian Pacific	17⅞	17⅞
Can Packers	16⅛	16
Can Tire A	22⅛	22⅛
Canadian Turbo	1.86	1.86
Cantor	21⅝	21⅝
Cara	5½	5¼
CCL Ind B	10½	10½
Cineplex	3.90	3.95
Cominco	21⅛	21¼
Conwest Expl A	11½	11½
Corona Intl	6¼	6⅜
Denison Min B	0.24	0.23
Dickenson Min A	3	2.90
Dofasco	17¼	17⅝
Dylex A	3.85	3.90
Echo Bay Mines	9⅝	9
Equity Silver A	1.10	1.10
FCA Intl	5	5⅛
Fed Ind A	7⅜	7⅜
Fletcher Chall A	15⅛	15⅛
FPI	5½	5⅝
GoldCorp	3.20	3.20
Grafton Group	1⅛	1⅛
Gulf Cda Res	8	8
Hees Intl	15⅝	15⅝
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅜	9⅝
Hollinger	11⅝	11⅛
Horsham	10⅛	10⅛
Hudson's Bay	33⅝	33½
Imasco	31⅞	31⅞
Inco	34⅞	35⅛
Interprov pipe	30½	30⅛
Jannock	15¼	15⅜
Labatt	25⅛	24⅝
Loblaw Co	19⅜	19½
Mackenzie	6½	6⅜
Magna Intl A	15	14⅞
Maritime	20	20
Mark Res	6⅞	6⅞
MacLean Hunter	10⅛	10⅛
Molson A	30⅛	30
Noma Ind A	7	7
Noranda Inc	17	17⅛
Noranda Forest	7½	7½
Norcen Energy	23⅛	23
Nova Corp	7⅝	7⅝
Oshawa	24	23⅞
Pagurin A	5⅛	5⅛
Placer Dome	12⅛	12⅛
Poco Petroleum	7½	7½
PWA Corp	4.95	4.45
Quebec Sturgeon	0.20	N.A.
Rayrock	5⅝	6⅛
Renaissance	14	14
Rogers B	11½	11⅝
Rothmans	71	71
Royal Bank Can	26⅝	26⅝
Royal TrustCo	8⅝	8⅝
Sceptre Res	2.60	2.60
Scott's Hosp	16⅞	16½
Seagram	128⅞	127¼
Sears Can	12	12
Shell Can	43½	43½
Sherritt Gordon	7	7
SHL Systemhse	5⅛	5⅛
Southam	15⅞	15⅞
Spar Aerospace	14⅛	14½
Stelco A	5⅛	5½
Teck B	18⅛	18⅛
Thomson News	14⅝	14⅛
Toronto Domn	17½	17⅜
Torstar B	22	21½
Transalta Util	12⅝	12⅝
TransCda Pipe	16½	16½
Triton Finl A	12⅛	12⅛
Trimac	8½	8½
Trizec A	11⅛	11
Unicorp Energy	1.80	1.70
Woodward's Ltd	2¾	2.70

TSE 300 Index: 3393.60
Previous: 3395.26

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	800	793
Alusuisse	1025	1010
Leu Holdings	1760	1750
Brown Boveri	4460	4410
Ciba Geigy	3140	3120
CS Holdings	2070	2050
Elektrow	2740	2750
Fischer	1250	1240
Interdiscount	2850	2810
Jelmoli	1670	1645
Landis Gyr	1140	1125
Moevenpick	3980	3900
Nestle	8240	8210
Oerlikon-B	390	390
Pargesa Hld	1250	1250
Roche Holding B	4960	4950
Safra Republic	83	83
Sandoz	2130	2120
Schindler	4560	4550
Sulzer	483	481
Surveillance	7350	7320
Swissair	742	755
SBC	313	308
Swiss Reinsur	513	508
Swiss Volksbank	1180	1180
Union Bank	3440	3370
Winterthur	3570	3540
Zurich Ins	1965	1965

SBS Index: 614.50
Previous: 610.60

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Oct 2

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.40½	2.72½	Dec	3.39¾	3.41¾	3.37½	3.41½	+.01¾
3.70¾	2.79	Mar	3.44½	3.45¾	3.41½	3.44½	+.01
3.38	2.80½	May	3.34	3.39¼	3.36	3.39	+.02¼
3.25	2.79	Jul	3.24	3.26½	3.23	3.26¼	+.02½
3.31	2.92	Sep				3.32¾	+.01¾
3.38	3.38	Dec				3.43¾	+.02¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 241,808					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,533 up 465							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
		Dec	3.42	3.42½	3.40½	3.41½	— .00¾
		Mar	3.43	3.43½	3.41½	3.43¼	— .00¼
		May	3.38	3.38	3.35¾	3.38	+ .01
		Jul	3.27	3.27½	3.24½	3.27½	+ .02½
		Sep	3.28	3.29	3.28	3.29	+ .02½
Est.Sales		Prv.Sales		Prev.Day Open Int		unch	Chg.
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.75	2.20	Dec	2.55½	2.55½	2.53¼	2.53¾	—.01
2.77¼	2.28½	Mar	2.63½	2.63¾	2.61¼	2.61¾	—.00¾
2.79½	2.34¾	May	2.68½	2.68½	2.66¾	2.67	—.00¾
2.82	2.39½	Jul	2.70	2.70¾	2.69½	2.69¾	—.00½
2.65	2.36½	Sep	2.58½	2.59¾	2.58	2.58½	+.00¼
2.59¼	2.36½	Dec	2.54	2.55	2.53½	2.54	
2.61	2.60	Mar				2.61	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 50,201					
Prev. Day Open Int. 225,567 off 212							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.74	5.17	Nov	5.90	5.91¾	5.86	5.88¾	—.00¼
6.59	5.27½	Jan	6.00½	6.03	5.98	5.99	—.00¼
6.66	5.38	Mar	6.11½	6.13½	6.08¼	6.10¼	—.00¼
6.68	5.47	May	6.19	6.21	6.16½	6.18½	+.01¼
6.68	5.62½	Jul	6.24	6.26	6.22	6.24½	+.01½
6.40	5.90	Aug	6.20½	6.22	6.20	6.21	+.00½
6.28	5.57	Sep	6.00½	6.00½	6.00½	6.00¼	+.04¼
6.20¼	5.52	Nov	5.89¼	5.93½	5.88	5.93½	+.06½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 37,305					
Prev. Day Open Int. 111,183 off 325							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
201.00	159.90	Oct	192.50	194.00	191.00	191.90	—1.70
198.50	160.00	Dec	191.80	191.80	189.20	189.90	—1.90
197.00	161.30	Jan	189.70	190.40	188.00	188.50	—1.90
1180.00	163.50	Mar	188.00	189.00	186.70	187.20	—1.20
194.00	164.50	May	185.40	186.10	184.50	184.90	—.40
196.00	166.00	Jul	184.30	185.50	183.70	184.10	+.10
188.50	172.50	Aug	184.50	184.50	183.00	183.00	+.80
186.00	173.00	Sep	181.00	181.50	180.00	181.50	+2.00
194.00	190.00	Oct	192.00	192.00	191.50	191.50	
196.00	190.50	Dec	191.00	192.00	191.00	192.40	—.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,625					
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,682 off 565							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
24.90	18.50	Oct	20.25	20.25	20.10	20.26	+.34
24.05	4.00	Dec	20.58	20.70	20.45	20.58	+.33
24.15	19.00	Jan	20.62	20.86	20.62	20.76	+.32
24.10	19.32	Mar	21.10	21.28	20.97	21.08	+.32
23.90	19.62	May	21.35	21.48	21.30	21.38	+.33
24.30	19.90	Jul	21.70	21.70	21.59	21.60	+.21
22.30	20.05	Aug				21.70	+.24
22.30	21.20	Sep	21.80	21.80	21.80	21.80	+.15
22.30	21.80	Oct	21.75	21.85	21.75	21.80	+.35
22.60	21.85	Dec	21.90	21.95	21.90	21.95	+.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,431					
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,481 up 1,113							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.90	68.62	Oct	73.90	74.00	73.65	73.77	—.53
77.27	71.15	Dec	76.20	76.42	76.10	76.37	—.23
76.70	71.30	Feb	74.15	74.40	74.10	74.32	—.08
77.00	72.10	Apr	74.95	75.20	74.92	75.12	—.05
75.15	70.25	Jun	72.45	72.45	72.25	72.45	—.10
72.60	69.25	Aug	70.75	70.85	70.65	70.65	—.05
72.00	69.80	Oct				72.00	—.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,379					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,869 off 304							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.30	80.30	Oct	85.95	86.00	85.65	85.82	—.35
88.10	80.90	Nov	86.15	86.15	85.65	85.82	—.58
87.80	80.80	Jan	85.40	85.50	85.10	85.10	—.52
87.10	80.27	Mar	84.55	84.55	84.15	84.50	—.25
87.00	79.95	Apr	83.90	84.00	83.65	83.95	—.22
86.50	78.95	May	82.90	82.90	82.60	82.70	—.30
83.00	80.50	Aug	82.80	82.80	82.50	82.50	—.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,270					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,014 up 185							
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
49.55	42.05	Oct	45.80	45.80	45.20	45.40	—.52
48.92	42.00	Dec	44.65	44.65	44.15	44.22	—.53
48.25	41.60	Feb	43.75	43.75	43.45	43.57	—.30
46.62	40.70	Apr	41.70	41.90	41.45	41.75	
50.60	45.55	Jun	46.30	46.50	46.30	46.42	—.03
48.20	45.00	Jul	46.40	46.50	46.40	46.52	—.05
46.85	44.47	Aug	44.72	44.90	44.70	44.92	
42.00	40.50	Oct	41.40	41.45	41.40	41.37	—.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,494					
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,717 up 30							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.00	43.80	Feb	45.30	45.50	44.82	45.15	—.60
61.00	43.00	Mar	45.20	45.35	44.62	44.95	—.70
58.20	44.50	May	46.20	46.20	45.60	45.97	—.93
57.00	44.90	Jul	46.22	46.22	45.60	46.30	—.65
51.00	42.55	Aug	44.75	44.75	44.75	44.32	—.58
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,535					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,785 up 315							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
116.00	80.10	Dec	81.00	82.00	80.50	81.05	—.15
107.50	83.65	Mar	84.45	85.50	84.10	84.40	—.40
108.00	86.00	May	87.00	87.75	86.70	86.90	—.15
108.00	88.50	Jul	89.40	89.80	89.20	89.55	+.05
106.00	91.00	Sep	91.55	92.30	91.55	92.05	+.55
107.25	95.00	Dec	95.00	95.00	94.65	94.75	—.75
		Mar				98.25	+.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,104					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
10.14	7.56	Mar	8.88	8.96	8.79	8.85	—.04
9.77	7.65	May	8.72	8.84	8.70	8.74	—.02
9.16	7.80	Jul	8.69	8.81	8.67	8.72	—.01
9.06	7.93	Oct	8.62	8.73	8.62	8.65	—.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,318					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1535	953	Dec	1203	1240	1191	1222	+12
1536	997	Mar	1254	1293	1246	1276	+13
1385	1026	May	1289	1320	1285	1310	+12
1385	1056	Jul	1320	1345	1320	1333	+11
1370	1080	Sep	1338	1369	1338	1356	+8
1400	1119	Dec	1405	1405	1400	1398	+10
1432	1272	Mar				1433	+10
1450	1210	May	1435	1435	1435	1458	+10
1447	1294	Jul				1483	+10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,903					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,903					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
126.90	111.00	Nov	122.00	124.80	122.00	124.75	+2.70
125.10	112.65	Jan	121.75	124.70	121.75	124.60	+2.98
125.40	113.60	Mar	123.00	125.00	122.95	125.00	+2.45
126.00	115.00	May				126.10	+2.55
125.20	115.25	Jul	125.00	125.00	125.00	126.10	+2.55
124.00	118.00	Sep				126.10	+2.55
125.00	118.00	Nov				126.10	+2.55
		Jan				126.10	+2.55
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb							
109.50	95.30	Oct	108.55	108.55	107.35	107.45	—.55
107.80	95.10	Nov	106.90	106.90	105.65	105.85	—.50
108.50	94.50	Dec	105.45	105.50	104.25	104.45	—.55
105.50	95.80	Jan				103.45	—.45
105.10	95.80	Feb				102.80	—.40
106.80	93.90	Mar	102.80	102.80	102.05	102.15	—.35
103.00	93.50	Apr				101.60	—.35
106.20	93.30	May	101.60	101.60	101.00	101.05	—.35
102.00	95.10	Jun				100.60	—.30
103.80	92.80	Jul	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.15	—.30
99.10	98.70	Aug				99.75	—.30
103.45	92.80	Sep	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.40	—.30
100.50	91.60	Dec	99.15	99.15	98.90	98.65	—.30
98.00	2.50	Jan				98.35	—.30
99.00	92.80	Mar	98.40	98.40	98.20	97.85	—.35
97.60	93.70	May				97.45	—.40
97.80	96.80	Jul				97.10	—.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,000					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
421.0	398.0	Oct	416.0	416.0	416.0	414.2	—1.4
386.0	386.0	Nov				416.0	—1.4
623.5	374.0	Dec	424.0	426.0	418.0	418.3	—1.5
596.0	391.0	Jan				420.5	—1.5
613.0	382.0	Mar	431.0	432.5	424.5	425.0	—1.5
589.0	385.0	May	434.0	434.0	431.0	429.4	—1.5
557.0	395.0	Jul	438.5	438.5	435.0	433.6	—1.6
483.0	408.0	Sep				438.1	—1.7
507.0	408.0	Dec	451.0	451.0	450.0	444.9	—2.0
585.0	440.0	Jan				447.6	—2.0
513.0	429.0	Mar				452.3	—2.0
473.0	438.0	May				457.8	—2.1
464.0	439.0	Jul	470.5	470.5	470.5	463.2	—2.1
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,000					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
513.00	330.00	Oct	359.00	360.00	355.50	355.50	—.40
451.50	334.50	Jan	362.00	363.50	358.60	358.90	—.60
438.50	339.50	Apr	366.00	367.00	363.30	362.60	—.70
427.50	342.00	Jul	369.00	369.00	367.00	366.30	—.70
404.00	356.50	Oct	380.00	380.00	380.00	373.60	—.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,383					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
114.50	78.00	Dec	84.00	84.50	83.60	83.75	+.25
135.75	80.30	Mar	84.80	85.50	84.50	84.60	+.25
101.75	83.50	Jun				85.60	+.25
Est Sales		Prev. Sales 39					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
476.00	343.00	Oct	357.50	357.50	355.80	355.60	+1.40
347.00	346.80	Nov				356.90	+1.30
483.00	346.00	Dec	360.30	360.60	357.70	358.60	+1.30
456.50	349.80	Feb	363.60	363.90	361.10	361.50	+1.30
446.00	354.00	Apr	365.70	365.70	363.80	364.30	+1.30
467.00	355.00	Jun	367.80	367.80	367.50	367.20	+1.30
426.50	359.60	Aug				370.20	+1.30
410.80	364.20	Oct				373.20	+1.30
406.80	366.00	Dec				376.20	+1.20
404.20	378.00	Feb				379.50	+1.30
410.00	375.00	Apr				382.70	+1.30
411.80	376.40	Jun				386.00	+1.30
		Aug				389.30	+1.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,000					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
95.20	92.24	Dec	94.90	94.92	94.90	94.91	
95.20	93.42	Mar	95.00	95.01	94.97	94.99	—.01
94.89	93.15	Jun	94.87	94.87	94.84	94.85	—.05
94.50	93.87	Sep				94.61	—.04
93.98	93.98	Dec				94.12	—.04
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,191					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,038 up 25,280							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
103.230	98.190	Dec	103.195	103.210	103.170	103.175	—.025
102.310	99.250	Mar				102.280	—.025
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,266					
Prev. Day Open Int. 85,018 up 711							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
102-30	95-15	Dec	102-25	102-27	102-17	102-17	—4
102-4	95-8	Mar	101-31	101-31	101-26	101-26	—4
99-13	98-11	Jun				101-3	—4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,639					
Prev. Day Open Int. 96,355 up 801							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-11	85-19	Dec	100-6	100-6	99-25	99-28	—5
99-16	85-14	Mar	99-12	99-12	99-1	99-3	—4
98-21	85-3	Jun	98-11	98-11	98-8	98-9	—4
97-28	87-14	Sep	97-19	97-19	97-17	97-17	—4
97-6	85-6	Dec	96-26	96-26	96-26	96-27	—4
96-19	90-16	Mar	96-6	96-6	96-6	96-7	—4
92-29	90-22	Jun				95-21	—4
94-14	90	Sep				95-5	—4
94	93-31	Dec				94-23	—4
94-21	90	Mar				94-10	—4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 257,092					
Prev. Day Open Int. 312,412 off 1,097							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
94-28	1-22	Dec	94-24	94-27	94-20	94-20	—5
94-10	88	Mar	94-4	94-4	94	94	—4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,083					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,453 up 5,303							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.38	90.04	Dec	94.34	94.35	94.32	94.33	
94.50	90.09	Mar	94.46	94.46	94.42	94.43	—.02
94.36	90.35	Jun	94.31	94.32	94.24	94.25	—.05
94.02	90.32	Sep	94.00	94.01	93.92	93.92	—.06
93.47	90.24	Dec	93.45	93.45	93.35	93.36	—.07
93.30	90.28	Mar	93.29	93.29	93.20	93.21	—.06
93.00	90.27	Jun	93.00	93.00	92.91	92.93	—.05
92.73	90.27	Sep	92.74	92.74	92.67	92.67	—.05
92.38	90.22	Dec	92.39	92.39	92.33	92.33	—.04
92.37	90.24	Mar	92.37	92.37	92.32	92.33	—.03
92.24	90.40	Jun	92.22	92.22	92.17	92.18	—.04
92.07	90.36	Sep	92.07	92.07	92.01	92.02	—.04
91.81	90.71	Dec	91.77	91.77	91.76	91.77	—.04
91.81	90.75	Mar	91.82	91.82	91.76	91.77	—.04
91.71	90.71	Jun	91.73	91.73	91.68	91.69	—.04
91.65	91.53	Sep	91.66	91.66	91.61	91.61	—.04
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 192,654					
Prev. Day Open Int. 903,899 up 8,144							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.7900	1.5670	Dec	1.7360	1.7374	1.7290	1.7318	+24
1.7784	1.5670	Mar	1.7180	1.7190	1.7180	1.7144	+22
1.6830	1.6830	Jun	1.7024	1.7024	1.7024	1.6978	+22
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,308					
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,565 off 376							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8788	.8175	Dec	.8788	.8790	.8783	.8787	+2
.8740	.8268	Mar	.8741	.8742	.8739	.8740	+2
.8690	.8330	Jun	.8695	.8695	.8690	.8692	+2
.8645	.8428	Sep				.8647	+2
.8585	.8520	Dec				.8603	+2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,932					
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,627 up 424							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6770	.5365	Dec	.5973	.5980	.5943	.5954	+4
.5923	.5353	Mar	.5920	.5920	.5896	.5900	+4
.5825	.5322	Jun	.5866	.5868	.5866	.5848	+4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,423					
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,538 off 668							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007559	.006997	Dec	.007525	.007540	.007504	.007520	+39
.007525	.007000	Mar	.007530	.007530	.007509	.007513	+38
.007501	.007150	Jun				.007513	+37
.007280	.007280	Sep				.007517	+36
.007520	.007512	Dec				.007524	+35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,564					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,416 off 798							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8090	.6240	Dec	.6852	.6861	.6811	.6823	—12
.6995	.6267	Mar	.6815	.6815	.6790	.6782	—13
.6675	.6675	Jun				.6745	—14
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,862					
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,118 off 883							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
83.30	61.60	Oct	64.00	63.80	63.50	64.50	+.32
76.35	63.51	Dec	65.25	65.40	64.65	65.01	—.51
77.15	64.65	Mar	67.00	67.00	66.35	66.55	—.68
92.25	65.10	May	67.50	67.60	67.15	67.14	—.76
77.70	66.50	Jul	68.40	68.40	67.85	67.89	—.66
70.60	65.90	Oct				65.97	—.43
69.00	65.35	Dec	65.75	65.75	65.75	65.80	—.50
		Mar				67.25	—.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
78.00	52.30	Nov	63.85	64.75	63.70	64.70	+.49
82.62	53.30	Dec	65.05	66.00	64.90	66.08	+.55
69.10	53.40	Jan	65.45	66.25	65.35	66.10	+.25
67.30	52.25	Feb	64.10	64.95	64.00	64.90	+.36
64.50	51.40	Mar	61.50	62.08	61.40	62.00	+.36
61.80	50.00	Apr	59.10	59.10	59.00	59.00	—.29
59.90	48.25	May	57.55	57.55	57.55	57.55	—.14
58.30	51.60	Jul	56.20	56.50	56.28	56.50	+.36
57.65	52.75	Aug				56.70	—.14
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,839					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
28.10	17.20	Nov	22.10	22.40	22.05	22.33	+.11
27.70	17.10	Dec	22.00	22.31	21.96	22.24	+.11
27.40	17.25	Jan	21.85	22.14	21.84	22.09	+.11
27.00	17.50	Feb	21.67	21.95	21.67	21.90	+.10
26.75	17.25	Mar	21.50	21.75	21.50	21.70	+.09
26.50	17.50	Apr	21.38	21.54	21.35	21.50	+.08
24.60	17.30	May	21.18	21.37	21.15	21.38	+.08
24.50	17.70	Jun	21.15	21.25	21.15	21.28	+.08
22.11	17.90	Jul	21.07	21.12	21.07	21.09	+.08
21.32	17.75	Aug				21.01	+.08
24.00	17.78	Sep	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.96	+.08
21.35	18.85	Oct				20.93	+.07
21.40	19.80	Nov				20.92	+.06
24.00	18.25	Dec	20.72	20.99	20.72	20.92	+.06
20.91	20.10	Jan				20.94	+.05
20.91	20.50	Feb				20.90	+.05
21.26	18.51	Mar				20.91	+.05
21.35	19.90	Jun				20.94	+.05
20.87	20.85	Sep				20.97	+.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 53,068					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
66.75	48.60	Nov	61.00	62.15	61.00	61.79	+.66
75.25	47.75	Dec	60.15	61.20	60.15	60.87	+.57
61.60	47.00	Jan	59.40	60.30	59.35	59.90	+.40
61.35	50.70	Feb	59.85	60.30	59.85	60.10	+.30
62.60	50.50	Mar	60.95	61.30	60.90	61.10	+.30
66.40	57.30	Apr	64.80	65.05	64.80	64.90	+.35
64.60	57.30	May				64.30	+.35
63.80	58.00	Jun				63.25	+.35
63.00	58.60	Jul	62.30	62.30	62.30	61.95	+.35
61.10	58.00	Aug				60.65	+.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,779					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
401.50	321.75	Dec	392.10	392.60	389.30	389.45	—2.20
403.20	380.00	Mar	394.65	394.65	392.00	391.85	—2.25
400.40	392.50	Jun				394.30	—2.25
		Sep				398.40	—1.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 33,423					
Prev. Day Open Int. 139,085 off 655							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
219.70	175.50	Dec	215.55	215.75	214.05	214.20	—1.00
220.35	207.20	Mar	216.45	216.60	215.20	215.40	—1.00
218.30	208.90	Jun				216.60	—1.00
		Sep				217.80	—1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,021.60	1,020.70
Reuters	1,612.90	1,627.10
Dow Jones Futures	N.A.	123.47
Comm. Research	216.44	216.36

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

EUROPE

Attali Backs Paris Move On Imports From East

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jacques Attali, head of the international bank set up to help East European economies, staunchly defended France on Wednesday in the face of criticism from Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia over Paris's role in blocking greater EC imports of their farm goods.

A decision by EC foreign ministers on Monday to accept a French proposal that is likely to limit increases in beef and lamb from emerging democracies in Eastern Europe was an "excellent compromise," Mr. Attali said at a press gathering.

When he assumed his new job as president of the London-based European Bank for Reconstruction & Development in April, Mr. Attali vowed to fight against protectionism that threatens Eastern Europe's transition to a market economy. He was a former senior adviser to President François Mitterrand and retains close ties to the French president.

Mr. Attali's unwillingness to chastise the French government for its stance suggests that he may have difficulty assuming the high-profile role he wants to carve out for himself as an independent advocate for Eastern Europe among Western nations.

Under pressure largely from France, which wants to protect its farmers from cheap imports, EC foreign ministers agreed on Monday to offer a 50 percent increase in duty-free meat imports to the three Eastern European countries but only on condition that all purchases the Soviet Union makes with EC money will be subtracted from the quota increase.

Such "triangular" aid programs, by channeling a greater share of farm exports to Eastern Europe's traditional market in the Soviet Union, are likely to prevent any significant opening of the Community and may even shrink the market for imports.

Leaders in Poland and Hungary have expressed misgivings about the latest EC proposal, but they have not rejected the plan.

Mr. Attali acknowledged that Eastern European countries, despite the EBRD's initial efforts, had so far had difficulty attracting much foreign investment.

"No one wants to invest because the context for investment does not exist," he said. "Without institutions, the market is a black market."

Rolls-Royce Sees Its Shares Drop After Losing Aircraft Engine Sale

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Rolls-Royce PLC shares dropped 4 percent on Wednesday after All-Nippon Airways awarded a $700 million engine order to Rolls's competitor, Pratt & Whitney Co., a unit of United Technologies Corp. of the United States.

Rolls-Royce stock ended 6.5 pence lower at 144 pence ($2.50).

Traders and investors overreacted to the news, said Sandy Morris, an analyst with County NatWest Securities, because General Electric Co. of the United States had been favored to win the All-Nippon order, not Rolls-Royce.

The most critical order facing Rolls-Royce will be the decision by Cathay Pacific of Hong Kong to order engines for either Boeing 777s or stretched Airbus A330s.

Cathay's existing A330s use Rolls-Royce engines.

The only airlines to order Rolls-Royce's Trent engine for use on the Boeing 777 is Thai Airways International, which ordered $400 million-worth of engines on Sept. 6.

British Airways ordered $700 million of GE engines for its 777s on Aug. 21.

Rolls's share price decline was exaggerated by American Airlines' decision to scale back its capital spending by $2.5 billion to $4.0 billion in the next five years, Mr. Morris said.

However, American is not stopping capital spending altogether, and still has not made a decision on buying Boeing 777s or on a jet engine to power it, Mr. Morris said.

Also, American is in "preliminary discussions" with Rolls-Royce about using Rolls-Royce RB211-535 engines on refurbished DC10s, Mr. Morris said.

Rolls-Royce volume totaled 6.2 million shares Wednesday, well above its average daily volume of 4.2 million.

After Rolls-Royce reported a 90 percent plunge in first-half pretax earnings on Sept. 12, Mr. Morris cut his 1991 pretax estimate to £85 million, or 5.4 pence per share, from £141 million, or 10.8 pence.

Next year's forecast was lowered to £160 million.

Now that the news about All-Nippon and American is out of the way, Mr. Morris said he was considering raising Rolls-Royce from its present "hold" rating, since the next contract news is likely to be positive.

Linotype Shares Fall Sharply

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Linotype-Hell AG of Germany took a beating Wednesday on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange after the company told analysts that weakness in key export markets would cut into 1991 earnings.

The company's share price plunged 13.7 percent, ending 70.50 Deutsche marks ($42.20) lower at 444.50 DM.

The only good news Linotype revealed was that savings were larger than expected from the merger this year with the printing supplier, Rudolf Hell GmbH.

A spokesman for the printing-equipment manufacturer said Linotype told analysts Tuesday that 1991 earnings would be unsatisfactory due to weak growth in the U.S. and British markets.

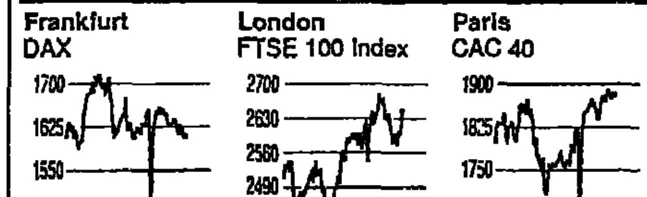
About 70 percent of Linotype's sales are made abroad.

Linotype told analysts its 1991 earnings would be below those of 1990, but it was too early to give a more concrete forecast.

The company still expects to reach its goal of 1991 sales rising above 1 billion DM, from 810 million DM in 1990.

In the first half of 1991, group net profit fell to 11.3 million DM from 37.7 million DM in the same period in 1990.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	90.20	90.00	+0.22
Brussels	Stock Index	5,410.32	5,415.81	-0.10
Frankfurt	DAX	1,607.32	1,609.62	-0.14
Frankfurt	FAZ	661.91	664.78	-0.43
Helsinki	HEX	844.30	852.10	-0.92
London	Financial Times 30	2,037.90	2,035.90	+0.10
London	FTSE 100	2,644.20	2,645.60	-0.05
Madrid	General Index	269.02	271.96	-1.08
Milan	MIB	1,060.00	1,053.00	+0.66
Paris	CAC 40	1,878.25	1,887.37	-0.48
Stockholm	Affarsvariden	1,034.00	1,045.10	-1.06
Vienna	Stock Index	N.A.	504.24	-
Zurich	SBS	614.50	610.60	+0.64

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

EC Investigates Fiat Aid

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission said Wednesday it was opening a formal inquiry into Italy's plan to give Fiat SpA billions of dollars in aid for investment in southern Italy.

The European Community's executive agency said Fiat planned to invest 7.8 billion European currency units ($9.6 billion). Officials said the government was providing around 2.8 billion Ecus in grants, soft loans and tax and social-security exemptions.

The Commission has powers to block aid that would give a company an unfair competitive edge over rivals. Last year, it ordered Renault and British Aerospace, parent of Rover Group, to repay subsidies from the French and British governments, respectively.

But an EC official said the Commission was "favorably disposed" to the aid package because it would contribute to employment and industry in the impoverished Mezzogiorno region of southern Italy.

In Turin, a Fiat spokesman said the company was confident about the outcome of the inquiry. *(Reuters, AP)*

PLANES: *EC Prohibits Merger*

(Continued from first finance page)

mission's decision called into question whether European firms could truly compete with U.S. and Japanese rivals. It gave no indication whether it would consider restructuring the purchase or appealing the Commission's decision.

A spokesman for Fokker, whose share price rose sharply on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, welcomed the decision as a critical step toward an open EC market.

"We are very happy because we think the decision sends a very important signal," said the spokesman, Bart van Veen.

"We want the aircraft industry to be a normal industry without state subsidies, and this is a sign that we are really on the way to a level playing field," he said.

Aérospatiale is controlled by the French government and Alenia is controlled by the Italian government, while both Fokker and British Aerospace are private companies.

Although the eventual margin of decision was comfortable, the outcome of the Commission's weekly meeting was in doubt until the end in the usually predictable Brussels bureaucracy. A decision had to be made by Oct. 14 under the merger law's timetable.

Supporters of the merger said the relevant market should not be limited to aircraft of 20 to 70 seats, but should include aircraft seating up to 110 passengers.

Soviet Report Boosts Gold

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Gold prices firmed on Wednesday after reports that a senior Soviet economist had confirmed an estimate that the country's gold reserves stood at 240 tons, well below Western estimates.

Gold ended the day $1 higher at $355 an ounce after hitting $357 at one point, dealers said. Middle East buying also brought support.

The metal was up $2.80 at $357 an ounce in early trading in New York.

Last Friday, the economist Grigori Yavlinsky first said Soviet gold holdings had fallen to 240 tons as the country had sold off much of its reserves to pay for imports and service its debt.

A senior official of the State Bank subsequently denied that figure. But on Wednesday, the market reacted to reports that Arkady Volsky, like Mr. Yavlinsky one of the experts responsible for restructuring the Soviet economy, backed up Mr. Yavlinsky's figure.

Mr. Volsky said in New York that "he agrees with Yavlinsky and that he cannot support the State Bank" on the question of reserves, according to Andrew Smith of UBS/Phillips & Drew.

Western experts previously had estimated Soviet gold reserves at between 1,000 and 3,000 tons. Gold gained $6 in London on Monday in an initial reaction to the Yavlinsky estimate.

Reader's Digest Defies Swiss Order

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In defiance of a court order resulting from a complaint by the Church of Scientology, the October issue of the Reader's Digest has been mailed to its 326,000 Swiss subscribers, Digest officials say.

The injunction, handed down in Lausanne, was the latest in a series of legal actions by the Church of Scientology to prevent further distribution of an article entitled "A Dangerous Cult Goes Mainstream."

The piece, which originally appeared in Time magazine in May, is condensed in the October issue of the Digest.

"A publisher cannot accept a court prohibiting distribution of a serious journalistic piece," said Kenneth Tomlinson, worldwide editor in chief of the Reader's Digest. "The court order violates freedom of speech and freedom of the press."

Very briefly:

- **Jefferson Smurfit**, the Irish paper and packaging concern, reported a 9 percent fall in first-half profit, to 75.2 million punts ($120 million), from 82.4 million punts in the same 1990 period.
- **Schlumberger Ltd.**, the U.S. oil-services company, has sold to institutions its stake of around 3 percent in **Générale des Eaux**, the French water company said.
- **Airbus Industrie** has signed a billion-dollar contract to supply 15 planes to Kuwait, including some A-340 models, a French diplomatic source said. The first planes are due for delivery in late 1992.
- **Motorola Inc.** said its Radio-Telephone Systems Group had been granted transitional frequencies in Germany and Spain for its Ethernet Altair and Rialta wireless computer-networking products.
- **The Bank of Scotland** said profit fell by nearly one-third to £75.7 million ($132.6 million) in the first half of the year, compared with £105.5 million last year, as it boosted debt provisions.
- **Swissair** made a gross operating profit of 35.3 million Swiss francs ($24.3 million) in July, 17.3 million francs under target.
- **Banque Nationale de Paris** posted a 71.2 percent increase in net consolidated profit in the first six months, to 1.61 billion francs ($287.5 million), after 941 million francs in the same period of 1990.
- **Lufthansa**, the German airline, and **Finnair**, of Finland, expect to conclude talks soon on enhancing cooperation in passenger and freight transport, catering and engineering, Lufthansa said.
- **Banque Indosuez** said it had signed a $62 million credit accord with the **Turkish** Electricity Authority, which it was lead-managing with other European and Turkish creditors.

Reuters, AFP, UPI

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Oct. 2, 1991

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AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Pts - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; = - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; s - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 149

AlaPw dep pf, AmrelInc, BarSGE, BostonEd, BkIynUGs pf, CenPwrL, CentVtPS, CollsatP's, ConStar, DelmarPL, DqeL1 2pf, FstBrands, FM RayTr, GreenTree, HamlO s, IllinoisCtrl, InstrsPw pr, KLM Air, KemperHiIn, Lennar, McKesn, MerKeyS, NJ Rsrc, NorfkSou, NvlOil, OhPw 804pf, PacA IncSh, Penna PwL1, PotmcEl, SvcEG, PutnamMIIT, Roch GasE, SierraPacR, ThermoEl, Transam Inc, VnKmpLtd, Webb Del, XTRA pf, AmBusPrd, ArrowE pf, BnkAm pfA, BrinkEr, BurlNth, Cascde NGs, ChasMn pfG, ConmNGs, Constar, DeltaWood, DyaL1 2Spf, FamDirSt, FleetNEn, GenAm Inv, HanJhn Inv, Hondakwt, IllPw 440pf, IllPw 756pf, IowaIIGE, KanGasEl, Keycp pfB, LIL Co pfK, Meltn pfI, MorgnJP, NYStaEG, NorStgPw, NuvMuOp, OrionCap, PacGE, PhxmCreek, PrimerIca, PSEG 808pf, QuakStCp, SPacPwr pfB, Southern Co, Thorlnd, UnPac s, VaEP 7.48pf, WiscPubSv, AmElPw, AVMCO s, BnkAm pfF, BritishTel, CSX Cp, CenLaElec, ClaytonHme s, Comcstl, DQE, DukeP pfH, FstAtlMtr, FlaProgress, Goodyear, Hillenbrd, Houstind, IndianaEng, JerCe 875pf, Kellogg, LacledeGas, Mattel Inc, MinnPL, NiagMPw, NiMAuPfA, NIM 425pf, Norwest, OhEd 73pf, OwensMin s, PacRtTel pf n, Polaroid g, PSvCol 715p, PutnmGMT, RPM s, SconeCh, TcorusCA, Tosco pf, ValueCity n, WarnrCommPr, XTRAInc

NEW LOWS 17

Ameron, GlenInd, MidwstCo, RussTogs, WatkinJhn, ComPsyc, LomNMtp, NatSvcInd, TesoroP pf, Domtar, MansurInc n, OHM Cp, Tishcok n, GEO Intl, NS Group, RMI Titan, TycoLabs

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 34

AizaCo, Belmac, Pabind s, LandmrkSav, PacEnt 744p, PGE 257pfW, PWSSvc 17p, SummitTax, Wedco, Astrotch, BenchEln, HamptonUtil, Lumex, PacEnt 450p, PGE 225pfL, PubStor 18p, TrieTex s, WescoFin, Astrtch wt, CarnivlCru, Hudson Gen, Medeva n, PacEnt 475p, PbSt 14 n, SFM Corp, TolEd 776pf, Astrotech pf, Deltcrm, NorBelt, Monmest, PGE 137pfB, PubStor 15 n, SDG 400pf, TrmB A

NEW LOWS 9

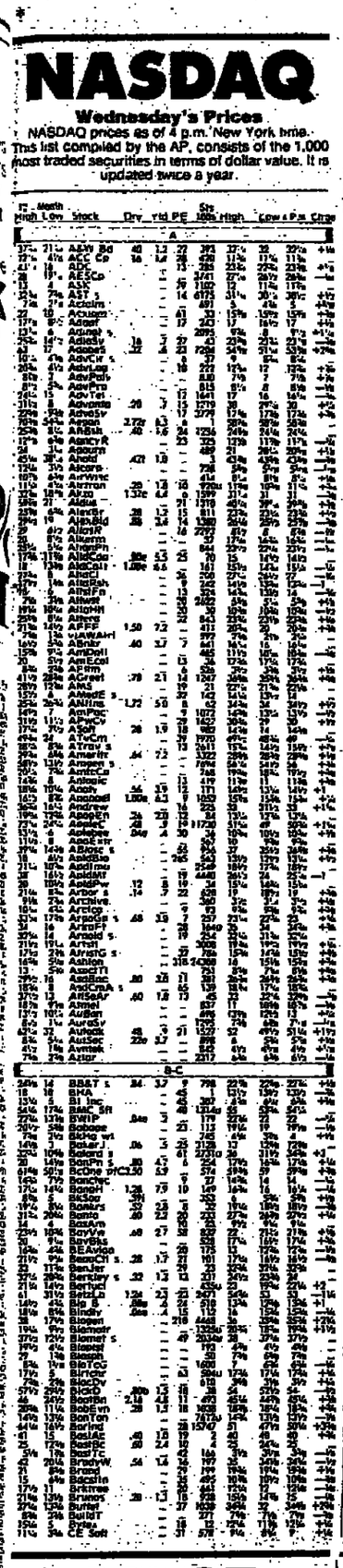
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NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

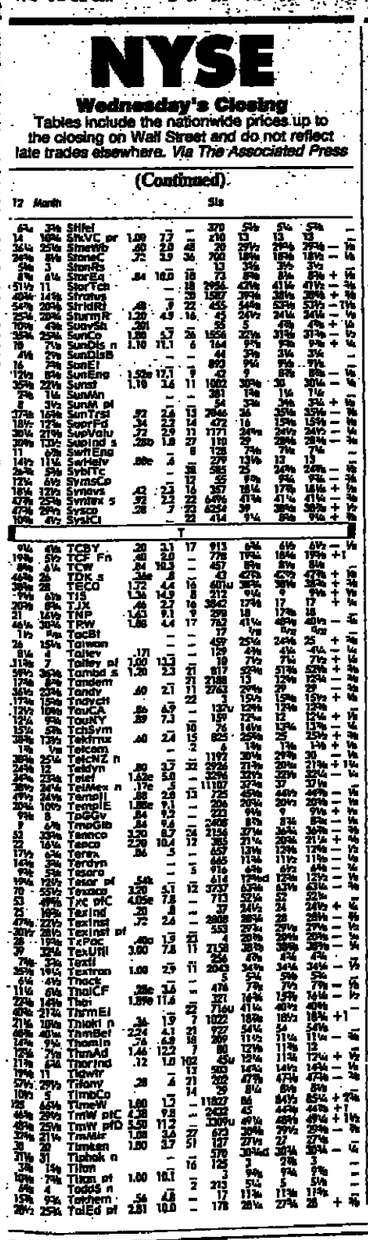


NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued).



(Continued on next page)

Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 149

AmBasPrd	AmCapInco	Amdh
ArrowE pf	AtlEnergy	AtlEn
BkAmUnPA	BkAm pfB	BkAm
BritGas	BritishGas	Brit
BurlNth	CIPSCO	CIPSC
CascNGs	CentSo West	CenSo
ChesUn pfG	ChesUnpfI	Ches
Comsat	ComnNGs	Comn
ConsSer	CountryMkt	Dun
DelMead	Del Edison	Del
Dun 1.25pf	FamDirSt	Fam
FirstCo	FlaPwrEn	Flap
GeoAm 3pf	GlaxoHld	Glax
HeaJnt 1pf	HeusMVT	Heus
HoskCon	HonskTel	Hosk
IllPw 4.08pf	IllPw 7.56pf	Illp
IowaRGE	JetPrt	Jet
KanGasEl	KansPwLt	Kans
KeyEngy pfB	LG&E Engy	LGE
LtlLeagBk	Luxottica	Lux
MassEnr n	Mellon pfI	Mell
MerrLyn pf	MiAusSk	MiAu
NYSEG 8.6pf	NIM 4.10pf	NIM
NorStaPw	NorstPS Svc	Nors
NorStaPw	Ohio Edison	Ohio
NovNuOp	OrionCp pf	Orio
OrionCap	PacifCorp	Pac
PacGE	PolicyMgt n	Poli
PalmCreek	PubSvc Col	Pal
PrimeHos	PumaInt Inc	Prim
PSEG 8.68pf	Questar s	PSE
SouthSCp	SCANA	Sout
SPaPacPw	TECO Ens	SPa
SouthernCo	TimesWrn pfD	Sou
TherInd	US Surg s	Ther
UnPacCs	VaEP 7.48pf	UnP
VaEP 7.28pf	WiscPubSv	VaE
WiscEngy		Wis

NEW LOWS 17

CamPetrc	Domtar	
LeaseMatls	MonmrInc n	
MidSouthwd	OHM Cp	
TexasPP pf	Tranzonic n	

Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 34

Astrotch	Astrotch wt	
BancHeln	ConsvlCru	
HomeStUtl	Hadson Gen	
Lasalle	Medevd n	
PacEnt 4.75p	PacEnt 4750	
PGE 7.25pfL	PbSt14 n	
Pulaski Fin	SFM Corp	
TeleFlex s	TelEd 7.76pf	
WescoFin		

NEW LOWS 9

Banks Mid-Ill	FstNgtCo pf	
	MarTube n	

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:
MERGING BUSINESS & THE ENVIRONMENT
Bangkok, January 23-24, 1992

The International Herald Tribune, in association with the Thailand Development Research Institute, is convening a major new conference on the environment in the Asia-Pacific region. The program for the two days will highlight the most pressing environmental issues threatening our planet. The emphasis will be on solutions with a particular focus on the ways in which business can most effectively respond and profit from this increasing challenge.

For program details, contact Brenda Hagerty in London on Tel: (44 71) 836 4802 Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.

International Herald Tribune

He got in the way of somebody's war.



Nine out of ten casualties in modern warfare are civilians.

The vast majority of its victims never wore a uniform or carried a gun.

In the so-called "post-war" period since 1945, at least 20 million people have died in over 100 conflicts. A further 60 million have been wounded, imprisoned, separated from their families and forced to flee their homes or their countries.

In over 30 armed conflicts, this human misery is happening now.

Yet the Geneva Conventions — ratified by 164 states — lay down clear rules that all victims of war living under the darkness of conflict must be respected.

They have the right to protection from murder, torture, starvation and being taken hostage.

To focus attention on the plight of millions of civilians caught in the crossfire, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is launching a worldwide campaign to ensure that they get the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international law.

No matter who. No matter where. No matter when.

We call on governments and combatants everywhere to respect the rights of all victims who get in the way of somebody's war.

Help us to help them.

LIGHT THE DARKNESS

World Campaign for the Protection of Victims of War

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
		A								
9¾	7½	AIM Str	.84	9.7	–	51	8⅝	8½	8⅝	– ⅛
1½	⅛	AIM Tel	–	–	–	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5	4	ALC	–	–	–	5	4½	4½	4½	
⅝	⅛	AM I wt	–	–	–	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	AMC	–	–	14	20	5	5	5	
1⅛	¼	ARC	–	–	–	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
54¼	48¾	ATT Fd	2.57e	4.9	–	52	52⅝	51⅞	52	– ⅛
5½	2½	ATI	–	–	41	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	– ⅛
15⅝	5	Ablomd	–	–	–	36	14⅜	14	14	– ⅜
4⅛	1⅛	AckCom	–	–	–	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	AcmeU	.18e	3.8	14	62	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	Action	–	–	26	35	7	6⅞	6⅞	– ⅛
6⅜	3½	Acton	–	–	–	43	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
2	⅞	AdmRs	–	–	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
15⅝	6¾	AdvMed	–	–	–	475	15¼	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅜	AdMd pf	1.00	11.0	–	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	– ⅛
25⅞	11⅜	AirWat	–	–	–	77	22	21⅞	21⅞	– ⅛
21½	7⅛	AirExp s	.16	.9	10	165	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	– ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Alamco	–	–	12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	AlbaW	–	–	7	20	6⅞	6	6	– ⅞
1⅜	¾	Allin	–	–	–	35	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¾	1¾	AllouH	–	–	12	92	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	¼	Allou wt	–	–	–	237	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
⅞	¼	Allstar	–	–	–	190	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	Alpnaln	–	–	17	25	3⅛	3	3	
5⅝	1	AlpInGr	–	–	–	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
50½	41	Alcoa pf	3.75	[illegible]	–	z100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅝
71½	38½	Alza	–	–	89	1689u	72½	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	24⅝	Alza wt	–	–	–	94	45⅛	44⅛	45	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Amdhl	.10	[illegible]	17	1317	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅜	11⅛	AFstP2	1.67	11.5	–	22	14⅝	14½	14½	– ⅛
15⅝	9¾	AmBilt	.15	1.0	14	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	– ⅛
⅛	⅛	AmCap	–	–	–	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅝	2¼	AExpl	–	–	–	675	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅝	18⅝	AFruc A	.40	2.0	9	26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	– ⅛
22¾	16	AFruc B	.40	2.1	9	3	19⅛	19½	19½	– ⅛
3⅞	⅞	AHlthMg	–	–	–	[illegible]	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
46½	26	Alsrael	.36e	.8	14	36	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	– 1
27⅝	16⅞	AmList	1.25e	6.6	16	1	19	19	19	
23¾	16	AMzeA	.64	3.6	9	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
13	4	AMed	–	–	–	544	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	– ⅜
11⅝	5¾	AmOil	–	–	16	51	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17	9	ARellan	.48	3.3	6	5	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	ARestr	1.50a	15.0	8	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	AScIE	–	–	–	7	5	4⅞	5	
3¾	1	AmShrd	–	–	–	30	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	AmSwM	1.48	17.4	8	462	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
2	1	ATechC	–	–	–	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45¼	38⅝	A-ahp	2.27	5.0	–	45	45	45	45	
26⅝	6	A-ahp sc	–	–	–	104	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅜
28	16⅜	A-aup	.95	3.7	–	27	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
2⅜	⅛	A-aup sc	–	–	–	92	⅛	⅛	⅛	
29⅞	25½	A-atf2	1.27	4.3	–	60	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
10⅜	3	A-atf2 sc	–	–	–	346	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
78⅞	29	A-atf2 un	1.27	3.3	–	2	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
49½	43⅜	A-an	2.17	4.4	–	21	49⅛	49	49⅛	
10⅜	1⅛	A-an sc	–	–	–	342	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
109½	98¼	A-arc	5.45	5.1	–	3	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	+ ⅜
31⅞	9⅜	A-arc sc	–	–	–	41	11	10½	10½	– ⅜
54⅝	47¾	A-bmy	2.37	4.4	–	3	54	54	54	
33⅞	10⅜	A-bmy sc	–	–	–	487	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	– ⅜
69¾	59¾	A-chv	3.25	4.7	–	9	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	A-chv sc	–	–	–	79	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	– ⅛
28	24⅝	A-ko	.93	3.3	–	15	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	– ⅛
38¾	15¼	A-ko sc	–	–	–	33	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	36½	A-dow	2.57	5.0	–	3	51	51	51	– ⅛
5⅛	⅝	A-dow sc	–	–	–	29	1	1	1	
36¼	28½	A-dd s	1.66	4.7	–	119	35½	35⅜	35⅜	– ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	A-dd sc s	–	–	–	817	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	– ⅜
50	32¾	A-dd un s	1.66	3.7	–	2	45	45	45	+ ⅛
35⅛	24	A-f	1.57	5.4	–	10	29⅛	29	29	– ⅛
3	⅝	A-f sc	–	–	–	133	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	19⅛	A-ate pr	1.68	7.7	–	42	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
12⅛	6⅛	A-ate sc	–	–	–	783	10	9⅞	9⅞	– ⅛
65½	45¼	A-ge	2.02	3.1	–	70	64½	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	3⅝	A-ge sc	–	–	–	540	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
41	29⅝	A-gm	1.58	4.4	–	34	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	– ⅛
4	⅞	A-gm sc	–	–	–	79	⅞	⅞	⅞	
135	92	A-ibm	4.79	4.8	–	8	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	– 1⅛
4½	⅛	A-ibm sc	–	–	–	199	⅛	⅛	⅛	
57	45¼	A-ini	1.58	2.8	–	6	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	+ ⅛
47	15	A-ini sc	–	–	–	223	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	– ⅛
43½	32⅞	A-ak	1.97	4.6	–	859	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
4	⅛	A-ek sc	–	–	–	713	⅛	⅛	⅛	
67¾	41⅝	A-mrk sc	–	–	–	33	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	– ⅜
130⅝	77⅛	A-mrk un	2.50	1.9	–	2	130	130	130	– ⅜
58	49⅝	A-mob	3.15	5.5	–	20	58	57⅝	57⅝	– ⅜
14⅛	5¾	A-mob sc	–	–	–	39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
27⅞	25⅛	A-mo	2.09	7.6	–	10	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
47	19⅝	A-mo sc	–	–	–	93	46	45	45	– ⅛
40⅝	21⅜	A-pg sc	–	–	–	47	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	– ⅛
42⅝	22	A-s	1.95	5.1	–	15	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	– ⅛
2	⅝	A-s sc	–	–	–	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		A-unp pr s	–	–	–	43	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
		A-unp sc s	–	–	–	837	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
61	27¾	A-xra	2.95	4.9	–	6	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛	+ ⅜
4½	1⅝	Ampal	–	–	–	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	– ⅛
15⅜	10¾	Amwest	.28	2.2	5	29	12½	12½	12½	– ⅛
5¾	3⅛	Andrea	.52	[illegible]	–	6	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅛	Angeles	–	–	–	31	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅜	Angel un	2.75	18.3	–	10	15	15	15	
15⅛	9⅝	AngMt n	2.16	16.1	8	17	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	AngPar	2.00	12.8	8	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	– ⅛
6	⅞	Astrolc	–	–	61	550u	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ 1
2⅛	⅛	Astrl wt	–	–	–	201u	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	6⅝	Astrol pf	1.20	3.7	–	z3u	32⅛	27⅛	32⅛	+ 4⅞
3⅛	1½	Atari	–	–	–	96	2	1⅞	1⅞	– ⅛
2⅛	1	Atlantis	–	–	3	71	1	d 1	1	– ⅛
1	½	AllsCM	–	–	–	31	⅛	⅛	⅛	– ⅛
4½	2⅛	Atlas wt	–	–	–	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Audvox	–	–	–	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		B								
11⅛	⅛	B&H Mr	3.75e	48.4	4	80	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	– ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	B&HC	2.50e	25.0	6	37	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	– ⅛
13⅛	13⅛	BAT In	.74e	6.4	23	1039	11⅝	11½	11½	– ⅛
58⅝	40⅝	BHC	–	–	13	431	56	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	4½	BSD	.10	1.7	7	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BSN	–	–	–	13	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
18	13	BodgrM	.60	3.9	12	11	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
24⅝	9⅝	Baker	–	–	17	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Baldw	.03	.5	16	124	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅝	1	BambPl	.75t	23.1	–	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	BanFd	1.46e	6.0	–	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	– ⅛
9	4⅛	Banstr g	–	–	–	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6¾	3⅞	BRSFr	.151	–	7	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	BnkatlF	–	–	–	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
58½	37	BT Nk wt	–	–	–	73	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+ 1⅛
⅞	⅛	BanyHl	–	–	–	37	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅜	⅛	BanynSh	–	–	–	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅛	21	Barnwl	.30a	1.3	8	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	5½	BarrLb	–	–	59	329	34⅛	31⅜	33⅛	+ 1
5⅝	3	BaryRG	–	–	–	103	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

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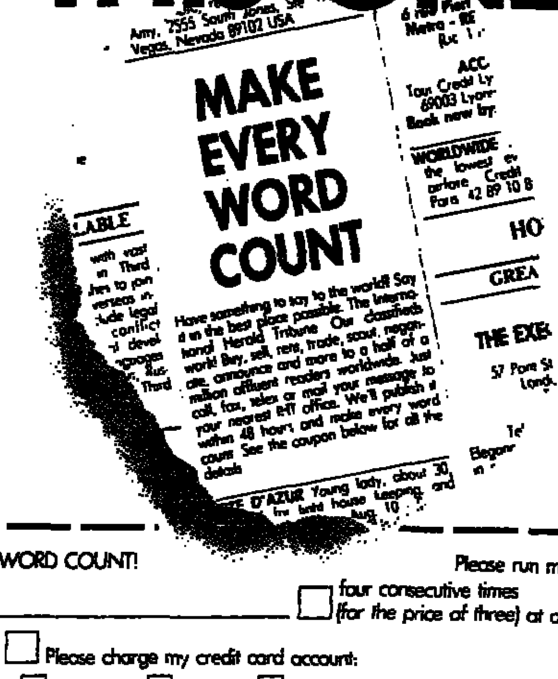
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Pyongyang Readies a China-Style Special Zone

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — North Korea will open its first special economic zone this month, the Asahi Shimbun reported Wednesday, but analysts said the plan faced indifference from Japanese corporations worried about Pyongyang's dismal credit record.

The analysts said it also remained to be seen who would pay for development of the zone, where foreign businesses will receive special treatment to encourage investment. South Korean government and business groups have shown interest, conditional on progress in inter-Korean détente.

The Asahi Shimbun said North Korea's Central People's Committee would this month designate its northeastern coastal frontier as its first special economic zone. The area borders on China and the Soviet Union.

The North Korean vice external economic affairs minister, Kim Jong U, told Asahi correspondents in Pyongyang that the 621-hectare (1,535-acre) zone would incorporate the ports of Sonbong, formerly known as Unggi, and Najin.

The area will offer preferential taxes and other incentives to promote joint ventures along the lines of China's five special economic zones, Mr. Kim said.

North Korea, which has set up some joint ventures since 1984 in an attempt to boost its debt-ridden centralized economy, had hinted last year that it would create an economic zone as it struggled with its 1987-93 economic plan.

The zone project, estimated by some specialists to cost $3 billion, will tie in with the concept of a "golden triangle" linking Soviet, Chinese and North Korean districts around the estuary of the Tumen River, under the initiative of the United Nations Development Program.

The zone will tie in with the concept of a 'golden triangle' linking Soviet, Chinese and North Korean districts.

Also Wednesday, Kyodo news agency quoted a Chinese source as saying that Beijing would shortly designate an economic development area near its borders with the Soviet Union and North Korea to promote economic cooperation.

The area would be located in the city of Hunchun in Yanbian, the Korean autonomous region within the northeastern Chinese province of Jilin, Kyodo said.

The area would be part of a project to set up a triangular zone of free ports and areas for processing industries in Hunchun, the North Korean port of Unggi and the Soviet city of Poset, the source said.

The three cities are about 50 kilometers (30 miles) from each other.

The UN Development Program is likely to commission a feasibility study of the North Korean economic zone project with Bechtel Group of the United States.

But the agency would only help to coordinate the project and would not be involved in implementing it, said Tetsuo Murooka of the Japan External Trade Organization.

"I think they are counting on Japan for funds," he said. But he added: "Japanese corporations are well aware of North Korea's failure to repay debts."

Teruo Komaki, chief analyst at Tokyo's Institute of Developing Economies, also said Japanese corporations seemed unenthusiastic about the project. "The feasibility is still uncertain," he said. *(AFP, AP)*

Japan Plants in Europe To Raise Local Content

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp., said Wednesday that Japanese consumer-electronics manufacturers had agreed at a meeting with their European counterparts to raise local content at their plants in Europe.

"We would like to increase the supply of parts and components by European manufacturers," Mr. Morita said in Tokyo at a joint news conference with Jan Timmer, president of Philips NV, the huge Netherlands-based consumer-electronics company.

Mr. Morita, speaking after a meeting between 10 Japanese and 11 European manufacturers, said the two sides had agreed to "join hands" and "start discussing ways to facilitate access to European parts manufacturers."

Japanese manufacturers have previously sent missions to Europe to examine ways to raise local content. "Unfortunately, many European participants at our meeting were unaware," he said, adding that these efforts were "misunderstood" as preparations to boost Japanese exports even further.

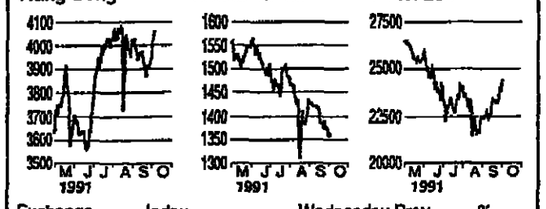
"It was completely to the contrary," he said.

Mr. Timmer said the meeting discussed ways to standardize new products in the early stages of development to avoid confusing consumers. The talks covered the various rival standards for high-definition television now being developed in Japan, Europe and the United States, he said.

"Nothing startlingly new came up," Mr. Timmer said. "The three geographic blocks in the world have different approaches to the subject. It's really a very complicated problem."

A joint statement said the meeting, which included Japanese government and European Community officials, agreed that "urgent cooperation beyond national borders is essential to solve environmental problems," which include the added cost of environment-friendly packaging.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	4,062.07	4,023.87	+0.95
Singapore	Straits Times	1,357.04	1,361.65	-0.34
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,581.80	1,586.10	-0.27
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	24,375.11	24,377.01	-0.01
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	521.77	521.81	-0.01
Bangkok	SET	654.69	665.93	-1.69
Seoul	Composite Stock	705.18	706.63	-0.21
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,830.13	4,858.44	-0.58
Manila	Composite	950.40	941.11	+0.99
Jakarta	Stock Index	N.A.	250.74	-
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,469.60	1,473.75	-0.28
Bombay	National Index	Closed	891.69	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Lack of Cash Halts Vietnam Plants

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Lack of capital in Vietnamese industries is stopping production in many companies, the Nhan Dan newspaper said Wednesday.

"Almost all industrial firms lack capital and most, especially in local industry, are in a dire situation," said the newspaper, the official publication of the ruling communist party.

It cited the case of Thuan Hai province, 150 kilometers (100 miles) east of Ho Chi Minh City, where 190 of the 295 public companies stopped production because of a lack of capital. The longer they continued production, the more capital they lost, Nhan Dan said.

One of the results of the dearth of money is the backward technology and the dilapidated state of equipment in the companies.

"Their products are bad, expensive and difficult to sell," Nhan Dan said.

Plants are used to only 30 percent to 40 percent capacity, whereas the rate of consumption of energy and raw materials is between 1.5 to twice the world average, Nhan Dan said.

The newspaper estimated that around 50 percent of companies run by local governments and around 30 percent of those run by the central government were in the red.

Indonesia Relaxes Ban On Newsprint Imports

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — Indonesia lifted restrictions Wednesday on the import of newsprint but raised its import tax from 5 percent to 25 percent to protect the domestic industry, Information Minister Harmoko said.

Imports of newsprint are no longer restricted to government-appointed companies, the minister said. But the import tariff was raised to 20 percent.

Taiwan Big Spenders in Singapore

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — Visitors from Taiwan displaced the Japanese as the biggest spenders in Singapore in 1990 for the first time, an annual survey by the tourist board showed Wednesday.

The Japanese, the top spenders since 1987, fell to fourth place after the Taiwanese, Italians and visitors from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board's survey of overseas visitors said. ASEAN includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Each Taiwanese visitor spent 1,402 Singapore dollars ($830) in Singapore last year, a 34 percent rise from 1989, while the Japanese spent only 1,357 dollars, a 16 percent increase.

Very briefly:

- **MTU Maintenance GmbH** of Germany signed a deal with **Malaysia Airlines** to set up a 20 million ringgit ($7.3 million) engine-repair facility.
- Trade Minister Neal Blewett of **Australia** said he protested to French trade and farm officials that French and EC agricultural policies and subsidies were having "disastrous effects" on Australian farmers.
- The **Titan Group** of companies said it had received underwriting commitments for $300 million from 11 Malaysian and international banks to fund a $450 million petrochemical complex at Johore, Malaysia.
- **Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.** said it was opening a division in Spain to sell audio-visual products and appliances under the Panasonic brand. *AFP, UPI*

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

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Position Announcement for EDITOR AND HEAD INFORMATION CENTER

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), a member of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), is a non-profit, donor-funded, agricultural research institute, that conducts research and training at its headquarters in the Philippines and collaborates with national agricultural systems worldwide. IRRI's objectives are to generate and disseminate rice-related knowledge and technology of short and long-term environmental, social, and economic benefit and to help enhance national rice research systems. The strategy is to increase rice production efficiency and sustainability in all rice-growing environments through interdisciplinary research and to ensure the relevance of IRRI research and the complementarity of international and national research efforts through close collaboration with national programs.

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SPORTS

Tennis Federation Clears South Africa For '92 Davis Cup

The Associated Press

LONDON — The International Tennis Federation said Wednesday it has conditionally readmitted South Africa, making that nation eligible to play next year in the Davis Cup and the Federation Cup and to nominate players for the 1992 Olympics.

South Africa last played in international competition in 1978, four years after it won the Davis Cup.

The federation president, Brian Tobin, said two tennis organizations in South Africa have agreed to merge and that a third will decide by Oct. 28 whether to join the new, unified Tennis South Africa.

But Tobin said he expected South Africa to receive full membership even if that third group, the Tennis Association of South Africa, votes against joining in Tennis South Africa.

"We believe and they believe the time is right to use sport as a positive thing in the integration process," Tobin said. "The majority of tennis people there want to get on with it. We think the time is right to move ahead."

Tobin said the federation voted by telephone and fax this week to extend conditional membership to South Africa, making it eligible to participate in Wednesday's draw for the 1992 Davis Cup.

"We're delighted to have South Africa back in the Davis Cup, because we think sport is a good opportunity for integration and to give opportunities to people who have not had them in the past," he said.

South Africa would return to Davis Cup play in a new Euro-African Zone 3, a round-robin tournament involving six African nations to be played in Tunisia on April 27-May 3.

The top four nations will be promoted to the Euro/African Zone 2 in 1993. Competing against South Africa would be Algeria, Cameroon, Congo, Senegal and Tunisia — none of which has a tennis program as strong as South Africa's.

But Tobin said South Africa is short of tennis facilities and coaches, and that the federation is willing to provide financial and technical help — including coaches and equipment.

Tobin also said the federation has received applications for membership from the newly independent Baltic nations of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, all of which were members between the world wars. A vote on membership for them is expected later this month, he said.

Tobin said a request for membership has been received from Croatia, but that it cannot now be considered because the Yugoslav republic is not an independent nation.

Australia's 1992 Davis Cup matches in Yugoslavia may be moved, federation officials said.

Even though Yugoslavia was a semifinalist this year, the ITF decided not to seed that nation because of its problems and because it fielded a weak team in its semifinal loss to France. Its two best players, Goran Ivanisevic and Goran Prpic, are Croats and have refused to play for the Yugoslav team.

■ Graf Wins 500th Match

Steffi Graf thrashed Petra Langrova, 6-0, 6-1, Wednesday in the second round of the Volkswagen Cup in Leipzig, Germany, for her 500th singles victory as a professional, The Associated Press reported.

Graf, at the age of 22 years and three months, is the youngest player to win 500. When Martina Navratilova reached that figure in 1979, she was almost six months older.

Wednesday's draw for the first round of the 1992 Davis Cup competition (all matches Jan. 31-Feb. 2, except where noted):

World Group: Britain at France; Switzerland at Netherlands; Germany at Brazil; Spain at Italy; Australia at Yugoslavia; Sweden at Canada; Belgium at Czechoslovakia; Argentina at United States.

Euro/African Zone, Group I: Soviet Union receives a bye; Portugal receives a bye; Romania at Kenya; Denmark receives a bye; Israel receives a bye; Poland at Hungary; Finland at Norway; Austria receives a bye.

Euro/African Zone, Group II (May 1-3): Ireland at Greece; Malta at Bulgaria; Luxembourg at Monaco; Zambia at Egypt; Ghana at Zimbabwe; Ivory Coast at Togo; Cyprus at Turkey; Morocco at Nigeria.

American Zone, Group I: Chile receives a bye; Cuba at Paraguay; Uruguay receives a bye; Mexico receives a bye.

American Zone, Group II: Peru at Ecuador; Bahamas at Eastern Caribbean; Dominican Republic at Venezuela; Barbados at Colombia.

Asia/Oceania Zone, Group I (March 27-29): New Zealand receives a bye; Taiwan vs. Korea or China; Indonesia vs. Japan or Philippines; India receives a bye.

Asia/Oceania Zone, Group II: Thailand at Singapore; Jordan at Malaysia; Bangladesh at Sri Lanka; Hong Kong at Pakistan.



Peter Kemp/The Associated Press

CUSHIONING THE BLOW — Members of the Japanese rugby team, using a scrum bag, practiced for Saturday's World Cup match, in Murrayfield, against heavily favored Scotland.

On $12 Million Palimony Suit, Tyson's Headed to Court Again

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Another challenger has stepped up to face Mike Tyson. And, again, it's in the courtroom.

Tyson, who is already facing trial on rape charges in Indianapolis, has been sued by a Los Angeles woman who claims the boxer fathered her child.

Natalie Fears, a 26-year-old real estate agent, filed a $12 million palimony and paternity lawsuit against Tyson and Don King on Tuesday, alleging Tyson backed out of the relationship at the promoter's urging.

Tyson and King denied the allegations. They suggested that it had not been proven that Tyson fathered the 1 year old boy and that the suit had been motivated by greed.

Fears claimed in her Superior Court suit that Tyson promised to establish a $5 million trust for the boy, D'Amato Tyson. The boxer also promised $20,000 monthly support for the child, lifetime support, a home and luxury car for Fears, and to place title to a home in Southington, Ohio, in the child's name, the suit said.

Tyson, who is to challenge Evander Holyfield for the heavyweight championship on Nov. 8 in Las Vegas, is to go on trial Jan. 27 on rape charges in Indianapolis.

His attorney, Robert Hirth, said in a statement that Tyson was "shocked and saddened" by Fears's lawsuit.



Agence France-Presse

In happier days, Mike Tyson, Natalie Fears and the child she said he has stopped supporting at the urging of promoter Don King.

Hirth said Tyson "has paid all of the child's expenses and provided hundreds of thousands of dollars for D'Amato's support" since the child was born.

Tyson also has provided financial assistance and gifts to Fears, including jewelry, furs and a BMW 750, Hirth said.

"Tyson loves Ms. Fears' son D'Amato as if he were his own child and has spent a great deal of time with him," the attorney said.

John Solberg, a spokesman at Don King Productions Inc. in New York City, was asked whether Tyson was denying that he is the child's father. "I don't think it's a denial," Solberg said. "I don't think it's been proven."

King said the allegations against himself were "false and outrageous."

He said Tyson has supported the child, "without it ever being established that he is the father, as well as Natalie — who claims to love Mike — to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars."

"She has chosen to file suit at the very time Mike has criminal charges hanging over his head," King said in a statement issued in New York. "While Mike Tyson is innocent of those criminal charges, Ms. Fears' attempt to capitalize on Mike's current problems is morally repugnant."

Fears is being represented by the celebrity palimony lawyer Marvin Mitchelson, who first represented the actress Robin Givens in her divorce case against Tyson.

Fears and Tyson met in Las Vegas in February 1989 and were involved in an "intimate relationship" by April, the lawsuit said. It said the couple agreed to have a child and that Tyson would support both child and Fears for life.

D'Amato Tyson was born May 2, 1990. The couple lived together from February 1990 to August 1990, and Tyson introduced Fears to others as his wife and even purchased a wedding ring for her, the lawsuit said.

King allegedly urged Tyson to break off the relationship in September 1990, the suit said. Previously, he urged Tyson to encourage Fears to seek an abortion, it said.

Rip Miller, 90, Dies; Last of Seven Mules

The Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — E.E. (Rip) Miller, one of the Seven Mules who opened the way for the Four Horsemen on Knute Rockne's legendary Notre Dame teams of the 1920s, died Tuesday at the age of 90.

Miller, a tackle, was the last surviving member of the 1922-25 Irish teams that posted a of 27-2-1 record and won the national championship in 1924. In 1966, he was the first of the Seven Mules elected to the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame.

He became Navy's coach in 1931, and remained at the academy until retiring in 1974.

WLAF Likely to Halt Play for Year

By Mike Freeman
Washington Post Service

The year-old World League of American Football, struggling in the United States but successful in Europe, probably will suspend play for next season, according to the National Football League commissioner.

"It's likely there will be a one-year hiatus to assess the situation," Commissioner Paul Tagliabue said. "But we're very excited about the future, particularly in Europe."

Tagliabue said the WLAF was considering adding another franchise in each of the league's European cities — Barcelona, Frankfurt and London. The WLAF, which is supported financially by the NFL, hopes to take advantage of Europeans' love of American football by creating rivalries in each of the cities.

The league is also considering putting two teams in Japan, Tagliabue said Tuesday.

It was unclear what the WLAF's plans were for its teams in the United States — in Birmingham, Alabama; Sacramento, California.; San Antonio, Texas; New York; Orlando, Florida, and Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina — and its team in Montreal.

Television ratings for the WLAF's first season were poor. On the last week of its regular season, ABC's rating for a Saturday game was 1.4, and it was never much better than that throughout the year. On the USA cable network, ratings fell below 1.0 for 8 of the last 15 games.

By comparison, the national rating for Monday night's game between the Philadelphia Eagles and the Washington Redskins was 17.1.

The average attendance in Europe in the WLAF's inaugural season was 33,113, compared with 20,388 in North America. Japan, WLAF officials feel, would bring a bigger bonanza than Europe.

The league lost millions of dollars in its first year. Although losses were expected, Tagliabue said, officials want to be cautious before making their next decision.

BOOKS

A TIME FOR TEA: Travels Through China and India in Search of Tea

By Jason Goodwin. 287 pages. $22. Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WAS it that in his boyhood dreams of glory he imagined himself to be one Captain Hawkeye (until spectacles were prescribed), who "owed a lot to a cherished line of English traders and pirates"?

Or was it simply because among his two grandmothers' cluttered possessions he had found Chinese tea caddies from their British imperial pasts?

Whatever the cause, readers are fortunate. For a young English travel writer named Jason Goodwin has been inspired by something in his past to devote his funny, evocative first book to the history and geography of tea.

After all, tea is a fluid that one might take for granted these days, but a Zen myth holds it to have originated when a monk frustrated by his sleepiness tore off his eyebrows and cast them on the ground, whereupon the first tea bushes sprang up to provide him with a stimulant.

And a 19th-century writer in the Edinburgh Review compared tea to nothing less than the truth: "Suspected at first, though very palatable to those who had courage to taste it."

In fact one takes tea so for granted that instantly upon thinking about it one encounters one's ignorance: In what sort of soil does it grow? How is it processed for market? Is there a system for grading it? Why can't one grow it in the garden?

But Goodwin, a charming tease, withholds instant gratification. Instead of cutting straight to the cha (as tea is called in Chinese), he first exercises his skill at evoking a sense of place.

"In Hong Kong the inanimate do business along with the quick. Each ramp on a concrete flight of steps proclaims the merit of a product; dustbins call your attention to the Hong Kong Bank; an enormous Marlboro cowboy hangs tough on the flank of a high-rise — as you come close, he shyly disintegrates into a swirl of meaningless squiggles but recomposes himself, as moody as ever, as you walk away."

Or he deftly dissolves the present into the past, for instance by riding the Hong Kong-Canton hydrofoil and then imagining what it must have been like for ships of the East India Co. to travel in and out of the Pearl River estuary at the height of the tea trade 200 years ago.

Or he sums up Chinese history in a few brush strokes: "China's concern through millennia has been to keep floods and barbarians controlled. The Great Wall of China was like a dam to hold back people."

But one wants him to get on with it. How many kinds of tea are there? What is the difference between the best and the worst?

All in good time, gentle reader. As the chairman of the Fujian Tea Society, explained to the author when asked about classifying teas: "There is a system. It makes about 8,000 distinctions.

"Perhaps there are more exceptions to the system than distinctions within it. I have 73 years in tea, but I do not know the system. In the West you use an alphabet. In China we learn characters. It is the same with tea."

What Goodwin has in mind is to reveal the process of growing, preparing and marketing tea in its natural setting. So we visit auctions and tea gardens, learn about the agony of the leaves and the twist, witness the process of fermentation and drying.

Goodwin ends on an offbeat note. He describes the sad fate of the clipper ship Cutty Sark, which was built in 1869 for speed but arrived on the scene just as the age of steam began and was "petrified by history."

Like Goodwin's fantasy Captain Hawkeye, the Cutty Sark came too late to trade tea.

But if ship and swashbuckler are ossified, Goodwin's imagination stays vibrant. It has summoned up all the tea in China and India. And made one thirst for a spicy cup of the brew.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

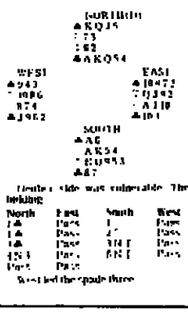
ON the diagramed deal from the Spingold Knockout Teams of the American Contract Bridge League's Summer Nationals, George Rapee of Manhattan, New York reached a borderline six no-trump contract. The slow approach to three no-trump, including a two-heart bid, suggested a better hand than a direct game bid, so North invited with four no-trump and South accepted.

He chose to win the first trick with the spade jack and lead a diamond from the dummy. East played the 10 and king won. The spade ace was unblocked, dummy was entered with a club lead, and another diamond was led. This time East played the jack, and South was at the crossroads when the queen won.

He needed two additional tricks from one of the minor suits. But which? After some thought he led another diamond, and brought home a slam that failed in the replay.

This would have failed if West had cleverly held up his ace twice, or if East had cleverly played the 10 and jack from an original holding of ace-jack-10-eight. But in general it pays to assume that the opponents are playing normally rather than cleverly. And assumption proved right.

With the actual distribution, South would have succeeded by playing dummy's black-suit winners, hoping for an even club split. He could then have returned to the heart ace and reverted to diamonds. But that sequence of plays, while entirely reasonable, would have run the risk of East having begun with five spades or club length.



Dealer's side was vulnerable. The bidding:

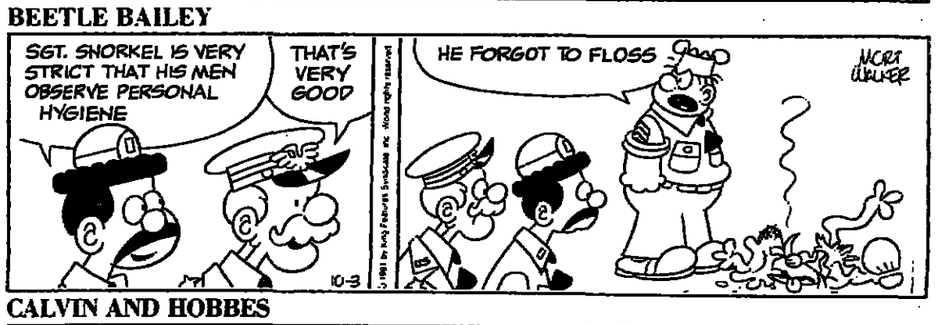
North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
1♠	Pass	2♥	Pass
4♠	Pass	4NT	Pass
5♦	Pass	6NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade three

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



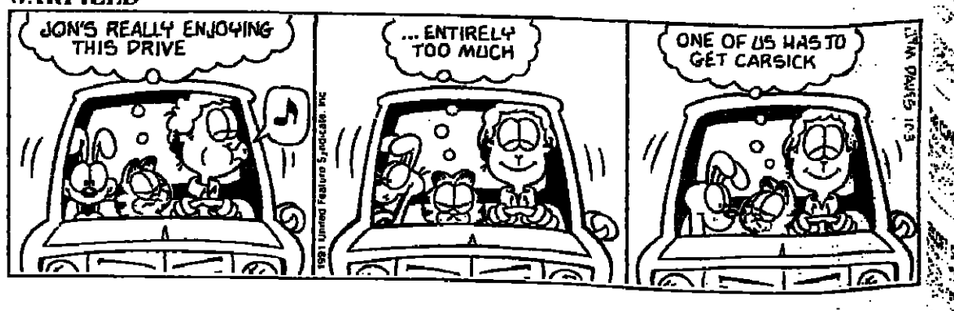
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



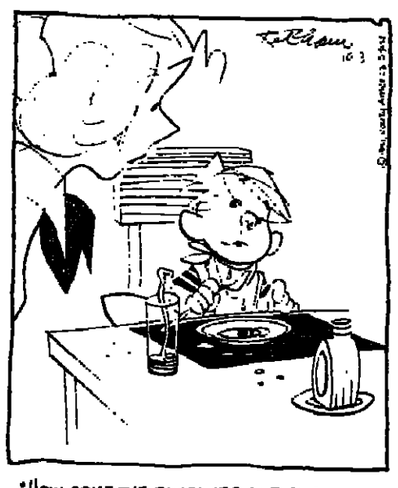
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME THE PANCAKES AND SYRUP NEVER COME OUT EVEN?"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

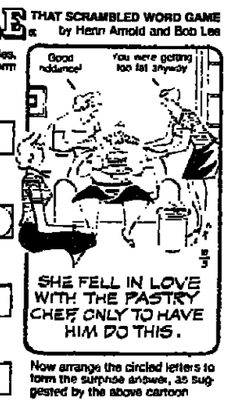
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PHEES

ETIRP

YAHRLD

SEWNAR



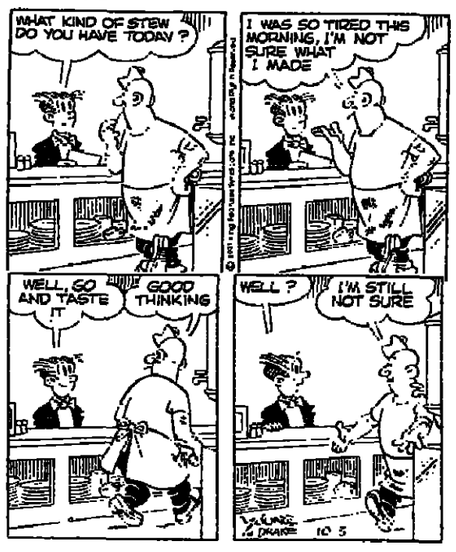
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Answer here: " " ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TWINE NUDGE EMBARK DOMINO
Answer: What life was for the barfly— JUST "MEET" & DRINK

BLONDIE



SPORTS

No Hyperbole Here: Greatest Game Yields A Mass of Memories

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was the greatest game ever played. Go ahead and say it. It was the greatest game ever played.

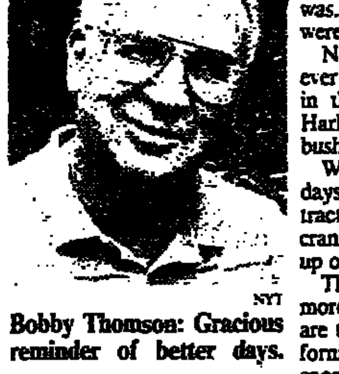
From the moment the ball left Bobby Thomson's bat, the 100,000 fans in the Polo Grounds knew they were witnessing the greatest game ever played, in any sport, in the United States. And as they dispersed that afternoon of Oct. 3, 1951, those 200,000 fans knew that nothing like "New York Giants 5, Brooklyn Dodgers 4" could ever happen again.

Forty years later, we are blessed to have Ralph Branca and Bobby Thomson with us, gracious reminders that there must have been something good about modest five-figure salaries and day baseball and green grass and two National League teams in the same city to produce such heroes, to produce such a game. And many of those 300,000 fans are still around to tell the tale.

Having said that it was the greatest game in sports, I would like to add that there are great games all the time.

Ask Boston fans about the night Larry Bird picked off a pass and Dennis Johnson made a layup at the buzzer to steal a playoff game from the Pistons. Kirk Gibson's home-run hobble around the bases in the 1988 World Series was pretty sensational. I saw Mike Bossy steal a pass and score in a Stanley Cup overtime.

It is only a mental exercise to say that one game, held at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street in Manhattan on a fall afternoon in 1951, was absolutely the greatest game ever played in this country, but it was. Ask those 400,000 people who were there.



NYT

Bobby Thomson: Gracious reminder of better days.

No two major league teams can ever rub each other the wrong way in the manner of the Giants of Harlem and the Dodgers of Flatbush.

We won't call them the good old days, but the era of restricted contracts and low salaries produced cranky, hungry players who picked up on the local animosities.

They don't make rivalries anymore. San Francisco-Los Angeles are the same two teams, but Californians argue more about sushi or sports cars than baseball. Patrons — let's not call them "fans" — walk out early in Dodger Stadium, to beat the traffic. Some rivalry.

The best rivalry since expansion was the one between the Red Sox and the Yankees in the '70s, Thurman Munson and Carlton Fisk.

Thank goodness it was a more civil time in 1951. Can you imagine the 500,000 fans in the Polo Grounds chanting vile imprecations back and forth at each other?

The best rivalry of the '80s was the New York Mets and the St. Louis Cardinals, partly because the Cardinals had superb sourpusses like Ozzie Smith who took on the Mets as if they were playing the three major networks, the wire services, the weekly newsmagazines and all those daily papers in the chauvinistic media capital.

BUT IN 1951, in one final game between certified enemies, the pennant turned on one pitch. Take it from the 600,000 veterans of Coogan's Bluff, the conditions that led to that best-of-three playoff would be impossible to duplicate today:

1. Familiarity did indeed breed contempt. In the old eight-team National League, the teams played one another 22 times. Nowadays, they play 18 times in the division and 12 outside, and even that symmetry will be destroyed by expansion in 1993. The American League doesn't have rivalries; it has guest attractions.

2. There was no tomorrow. Baseball has restrained itself to league championships, but when the current CBS golden goose runs out, baseball is going to be tempted to add tiers of playoffs, like the other sports, rendering the "regular" season mundane. Back then, either the Dodgers or the Giants were going home that afternoon. With the sound of razzberries — nasty, loud, profane, urban razzberries — in their ears.

3. Day games. It was just better. Daylight. Natural shadows. Warmth. Day games forced people to commit themselves, to come up with an excuse to stay home or smuggle a radio into work. Nowadays, they play just about all the post-season games late at night, with dishes clattering and children nodding off and everybody else saying, "Come on, move it along, I've gotta get to work in a few hours."

Admittedly, this is a newspaperman's lament, but day games had some finality to them. Kirk Gibson is always limping around the bases after somebody's deadline. When Branca threw the ball, those 800,000 fans in the ball park were wide awake.

4. The greatest game in history could only be a baseball game. In the other sports, time is always running out. After a bizarre football game between the Bears and the Jets, the key argument was why the Jets did not go into a coward's crouch, kneeling on the ground, killing the clock, rather than taking risks. In basketball, all they do is foul each other in the final minutes. In hockey, the referees change the rules for the final period. What kind of sports are these?

ON THAT afternoon in 1951, Charlie Dressen could stand there in the dugout, yammering into the telephone, but sooner or later, somebody was going to have to come out of the bullpen.

Ralph Branca could not punt and Bobby Thomson could not call for a fair catch. This was the big time, this was the major leagues, and all 900,000 fans knew it.

But here's the question: What if Bobby Thomson had hit a line drive directly at Jackie Robinson for a double play at second base? First of all, we wouldn't have Russ Hodges screaming for eternity, "The Giants win the pennant!" Shut up, already. (Sorry, I was a Dodgers fan.)

What else? The world would remember a fairly ordinary Dodger victory in the playoff, and the Dodgers would have kicked the Yankees around in the World Series. Of that I'm quite convinced.

Otherwise, history would not have come out differently. There would be apartment buildings where the Polo Grounds stood, and apartment buildings where Ebbets Field stood. Walter O'Malley and Horace Stoneham would have split for the Left Coast.

We would have domes and artificial turf and unbalanced schedules and night World Series games and designated hitters and all the other self-inflicted wounds of the late 20th century.

What if their fates had been reversed? Obviously, Ralph Branca and Bobby Thomson would still be terrific human beings today, except that they might not receive quite so much attention.

And 1 million fans would not have testified that what took place before their eyes was the greatest game ever played.

Braves, Down 6, Win on Wild 7th, Homer in 9th

Dodgers Again Have Answer: Padres

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — There it was in bigger-than-life numbers on the scoreboard: another victory for the Atlanta Braves. But the Los Angeles Dodgers, still clinging to their one-game lead in the National League West, responded with a victory of their own, beating the San Diego Padres, 3-1, and reducing the season to four final games.

The Dodgers, 20-8 in September, have won 11 of their last 14, and each of their last three, all after news that the Braves had already won.

Two former Mets, pitcher Bob Ojeda and outfielder Darryl Strawberry, played prominent roles Tuesday night. Ojeda pitched into the eighth inning and won his 12th game; Strawberry hit his second home run in two nights.

The Dodgers beat the virtually unbeatable, scoring all their runs off Andy Benes, the Padres' starter who had won 10 straight and hadn't lost in more than two months.

In the third, Brett Butler opened with a double to right-center before Lenny Harris followed with a line single to right.

Butler was waved home by third-base coach Joe Amalfitano, but it appeared he might be thrown out at the plate — until, that is, first baseman Fred McGriff cut off the throw and got Harris attempting to take second.

Strawberry, 1 for 15 in his career against Benes, came up next and drove a one-strike pitch over the fence in right to make it a 2-0 game.

Mike Scioscia led off the fourth with a homer to right, and it was 3-0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

It was the first time since Aug. 13 that Benes had given up as many as two home runs in one game.

■ *In other games, The Associated Press reported:*

Pirates 2, Mets 1: Gary Varsho singled in the tiebreaking run in the fifth in Pittsburgh and John Smiley became a 19-game winner in a relief role against New York as the Pirates' manager, Jim Leyland, continued to work his pitchers for specific lengths to get ready for the NL playoffs.

The Mets' Howard Johnson stole a base to reach the 30-30 club for the third time.

Cardinals 3, Expos 1: Lee Smith set a National League record with his 46th save as St. Louis beat visiting Montreal.

Smith, who got the last three outs, broke the mark of 45 set by the Cardinals' Bruce Sutter in 1984. Smith became the fifth major leaguer to record at least 46 saves in a season.

Phillies 6, Cubs 5: In Philadelphia, John Kruk's run-scoring single with two out in the 13th beat Chicago.

Giants 6, Astros 4: Matt Williams hit his 33d homer and Will Clark added his 28th homer and a run-scoring single, giving him a career-high 113 RBIs, to help beat Houston in San Francisco.

The Pennant Races

NATIONAL LEAGUE
West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	92	66	.582	—
Atlanta	91	67	.576	1

Remaining Games

Los Angeles (4) — Home (1): Oct. 2, San Diego. Away (3): Oct. 4-6, San Francisco.
Atlanta (4) — Home (3): Oct. 4-6, Houston. Away (1): Oct. 2, Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	88	70	.557	—
Boston	83	74	.529	4½

Remaining Games

Toronto (4) — Home (1): Oct. 2, California. Away (3): Oct. 4-6, Minnesota.
Boston (5) — Home (5): Oct. 2-3, Detroit; Oct. 4-6, Milwaukee.



Gary Landers/Reuters

Charlie Leibrandt was in the dumps, and a big hole, after Joe Oliver's grand slam made it 6-0, Reds, in the first inning.

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

CINCINNATI — This time, the Atlanta Braves staged the kind of comeback that produces championships.

Trailing by 6-0 after the first inning Tuesday night, the Braves rallied for a 7-6 victory over the Cincinnati Reds, with David Justice winning the game with an electrifying two-run home run against Rob Dibble in the ninth inning.

Instead of possibly slipping two games behind Los Angeles, the Braves made the challenge clear to the Dodgers: They had to win their game against San Diego to remain a game ahead of the determined Braves. And, for another night, the Dodgers held off the challenge.

Justice's stunning shot wiped out the bases-loaded home run that Joe Oliver hit to cap the Reds' six-run outburst against Charlie Leibrandt in the first. It also helped Justice forget the foul pop he hit in the seventh inning with runners at first and second and no one out, just after the Braves had cut the Reds' lead to 6-5.

Trailing by that score, the Braves began the ninth with Mark Lemke's single to center field. Deion Sanders, the football player on leave from the Atlanta Falcons, ran for Lemke and stole second.

Terry Pendleton, who got four hits his first four times at bat, was up next, but he hit a harmless fly to center.

That brought up Justice, who drove Dibble's next pitch over the right-field fence.

When the Reds erupted for six runs in the first inning, it appeared to be a devastating strike at the Braves. Barry Larkin and Chris Sabo socked successive run-scoring doubles before Oliver's grand slam.

The Reds' quick 6-0 lead seemed to be insurmountable because their pitcher was Jose Rijo, who had the league's lowest earned-run average (2.32) and an unbeaten home record (9-0). But Rijo was not invincible on Tuesday night.

The Braves pecked at him for three runs, the first two on consecutive run-scoring pinch-hits in the fourth inning by Tommy Gregg and Jerry Willard and the third on Pendleton's fifth-inning home run. Then came the seventh inning, in which the Braves' hopes soared and plummeted as quickly as an aborted space shot.

The inning transpired basically in three stages. The first forced the departure of Rijo. Manager Lou Piniella made that move after pinch-hitter Jeff Treadway singled and Lonnie Smith walked.

The new pitcher was Norm Charlton, the controversial reliever, whom Bill White, the National League president, had reinstated from his seven-day suspension in the interest of fairness to both teams in the division race.

Charlton objected to the decision because he wanted to complete his suspension this season, but there he was, pitching to Lemke with runners at first and second.

On the 3-2 pitch from the left-hander, Lemke hit the ball to the center-field fence, the drive becoming a one-run 400-foot single. Mariano Duncan, a seldom-used outfielder, was unable to catch the ball, and the Braves were unable to run the bases efficiently.

With Smith having run almost to second base as Duncan raced back for the ball, the Braves wound up with two runners between second and third after the ball landed. Jimy Williams, the third-base coach, confounded the runners by stopping Treadway at third. That forced Smith to retreat to second.

But before Smith started his retreat, Treadway saw his plight and headed for home. A decent throw would have easily caught Treadway, but Bill Doran's relay was high and Oliver had to leap for the ball.

Treadway ducked under Oliver as he dived for the plate and scored, injuring the catcher's right wrist and thumb in the process. Smith wound up at third, but Lemke held at first, where he had retreated when he saw Smith's predicament.

Pendleton then got his fourth hit on an infield grounder to the hole between third base and shortstop, and Smith scored, slicing the Reds' lead to 6-5.

Whereupon the Braves entered the third and disheartening stage of the inning. Justice swung at the first pitch Charlton threw him and popped it foul for the first out.

Charlton's first pitch to Ron Gant was wild, sending the runners to second and third, and the Reds proceeded to walk Gant intentionally, loading the bases.

Brian Hunter batted for Sid Bream and struck out. Greg Olson then swung at the first pitch to him and whacked a line drive that appeared to be destined for left field and a double worth two or three runs. But Sabo leaped and snared the ball for the third out.

Jays Clinch Tie for AL East Title as Bosox Bomb

The Associated Press

The Toronto Blue Jays clinched a tie for the American League East title by beating the visiting California Angels, 5-2, as Juan Guzman won his club-record 10th consecutive decision.

Kelly Gruber hit two RBI singles for Toronto, which increased its lead to 4½ games as second-place Boston lost to Detroit.

"We're almost down to the final say-so," outfielder Joe Carter said. "It's something I've been waiting for my whole career. It's just a matter of getting it done."

The Blue Jays, who have enough advance sales to ensure that they'll become the first team to draw 4 million, cut their magic number to one.

"It would be real neat to do it on a night you have 4 million fans," said Pat Tabler. "Taking it down to the wire and doing it at home and all that stuff makes it special."

Guzman had his special night on Tuesday. He allowed five hits and one run in seven innings to win his 10th straight decision, breaking Dave Stieb's 1988 club record. Guzman, now 10-2, hasn't lost since dropping his first two major league starts in June.

Tigers 8, Red Sox 5: In Boston, Roger Clemens lost for the first

AMERICAN LEAGUE

time in eight weeks and the Red Sox stumbled to the brink of elimination with their seventh loss in nine games.

Dave Bergman, Travis Fryman and Pete Incaviglia each homered off Clemens, who lasted only five innings and left trailing by 6-0. The Tigers became just the third team ever to hit three homers in a game off Clemens.

"The wagon just ran out of gas," Boston second baseman Jody Reed said.

Brewers 11, Indians 0; Indians 6, Brewers 2: Bill Wegman pitched a seven-hitter in the first game in Cleveland, which lost for the 102d time, tying a team record set in 1914 and matched in 1971 and 1985. But Reggie Jefferson scored the go-ahead run in the sixth inning of the second game on a wild pitch by Darren Holmes.

Mariners 8, Rangers 1: Jay Buhner hit a two-run homer and Greg Briley a three-run triple as Seattle won in Arlington, Texas.

Twins 3, White Sox 2: Kirby Puckett's tie-breaking homer in the eighth gave Minnesota its victory in Chicago.

Yankees 3, Orioles 2: Rookie John Ramos hit a sacrifice fly in the 11th to beat Baltimore in Yankee Stadium.

Athletics 4, Royals 0: Jose Canseco's major-league leading 44th home run helped Oakland win in Kansas City.



Mike Blake/Reuters

Rene Gonzales, left, and Joe Carter knew how the Jays stand.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Toronto	88	70	.557	—
Boston	83	74	.529	4½
Detroit	81	76	.516	6½
Milwaukee	78	79	.497	9½
New York	68	89	.433	19½
Baltimore	66	91	.420	21½
Cleveland	55	102	.350	32½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Minnesota	94	63	.599	—
Chicago	84	73	.535	10
Oakland	83	75	.525	11½
Texas	83	75	.525	11½
Kansas City	81	77	.513	13½
Seattle	80	78	.506	14½
California	78	80	.494	16½

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Pittsburgh	96	62	.608	—
St. Louis	80	75	.525	13
Philadelphia	76	82	.481	20
New York	75	82	.478	20½
Chicago	73	83	.468	22
Montreal	70	87	.446	25½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	92	66	.582	—
Atlanta	91	67	.576	1
San Diego	80	78	.506	12
Cincinnati	74	84	.468	18
San Francisco	73	85	.462	19
Houston	63	95	.399	29

x-clinched division title
y-clinched tie for division title

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee	020	062	001—11	18	1
Cleveland	000	000	000—0	7	1

Wegman and Surhoff; Nichols, Kramer (5), Kiser (6), Blair (9) and Taubensee. W—Wegman, 15-7. L—Nichols, 2-11. HR—Milwaukee, Vaughn (27).

Milwaukee	100	100	000—2	13	1
Cleveland	011	001	12x—6	12	0

George, Holmes (6), Lee (7), Machado (7), August (8) and Dempsey; Otto, Bell (8), Olin (9) and Taubensee. W—Otto, 2-8. L—Holmes, 1-4.

California	000	000	101—2	8	2
Toronto	000	130	10x—5	8	0

Fetters, K.Abbott (6), Lewis (7), Young (7) and Tingley, Orton (5); Guzman, MacDonald (8), Acker (9), D.Ward (9) and Borders. W—Guzman, 10-2. L—Fetters, 2-5. Sv—D.Ward (21). HR—California, Winfield (27).

Minnesota	010	000	110—3	7	0
Chicago	001	100	000—2	9	1

West, Willis (5), Guthrie (7), Aguilera (9) and Harper, Ortiz (7); Alvarez, Perez (7), Drahman (9) and Karkovice. W—Guthrie, 7-5. L—Perez, 8-7. Sv—Aguilera (41). HR—Minnesota, Puckett (15).

Detroit	020	040	020—8	9	1
Boston	000	003	002—5	11	0

Tanana, Gakeler (6), Gleaton (7), Henneman (8) and Tettleton; Clemens, Klecker (6), Petry (8), Fossas (9) and Pena. W—Tanana, 12-12. L—Clemens, 18-9. HRs—Detroit, Incaviglia (11), Bergman (7), Fryman (21).

Seattle	025	000	100—8	11	0
Texas	100	000	000—1	3	0

Burba, Jones (7) and Valle; Boyd, Jeffcoat (3), Manuel (3), Gossage (8) and Rodriguez, Je.Russell (8). W—Burba, 2-2. L—Boyd, 2-7. Sv—Jones (2). HR—Seattle, Buhner (26).

Baltimore	000	010	100	00—2	10	0
New York	100	010	000	01—3	8	0

(11 innings)

Milacki, Poole (10), Williamson (11) and Hoiles; Eiland, Guetterman (6), Monteleone (9) and Nokes, Geren (10). W—Monteleone, 3-1. L—Poole, 2-1. HR—Baltimore, Gomez (16).

Oakland	000	211	000—4	8	1
Kansas City	000	000	000—0	6	2

Moore, Klink (8), Eckersley (9) and Quirk; Gubicza, Gordon (5), Crawford (9) and Mayne. W—Moore, 17-8. L—Gubicza, 9-12. Sv—Eckersley (43). HRs—Oakland, Canseco (44), McGwire (22).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	001	000	000—1	8	0
Pittsburgh	001	010	00x—2	5	0

Cone, Burke (7) and Hundley; Smith, Smiley (4), Belinda (8) and LaValliere, Slaught (8). W—Smiley, 19-8. L—Cone, 13-14. Sv—Belinda (15).

Montreal	010	000	000—1	5	1
St. Louis	201	000	00x—3	8	0

Barnes, Ruskin (7), Jones (8) and Fitzgerald; Olivares, L.Smith (9) and Stephens. W—Olivares, 11-6. L—Barnes, 5-7. Sv—L.Smith (46).

Atlanta	000	210	202—7	10	0
Cincinnati	600	000	000—6	7	0

Leibrandt, P.Smith (4), Bielecki (7), Stanton (7), Pena (9) and Olson, Berryhill (6); Rijo, Charlton (7), Dibble (9) and Oliver, Scott (7). W—Stanton, 5-5. L—Dibble, 3-5. Sv—Pena (13). HRs—Atlanta, Pendleton (21), Justice (21). Cincinnati, Oliver (11).

Chicago	400	010	000	000	0—5	9	0
Philadelphia	000	202	001	000	1—6	13	0

(13 innings)

Castillo, McElroy (9), Scanlan (10), Assenmacher (11) and Villanueva, Wilkins (8), Girardi (11); Greene, Cox (1), Hartley (6), Boever (8), Williams (10), Ruffin (12) and Fletcher, Lake (10). W—Ruffin, 4-7. L—Assenmacher, 7-8. HR—Chicago, Sandberg (26).

San Diego	000	000	010—1	6	0
Los Angeles	002	100	00x—3	8	0

Benes, Hernandez (8) and Santiago; Ojeda, McDowell (8), Candelaria (9), McDowell (9) and Scioscia. W—Ojeda, 12-9. L—Benes, 14-11. Sv—McDowell (10). HRs—Los Angeles, Strawberry (27). Scioscia (8).

Houston	100	010	110—4	11	1
San Francisco	300	200	01x—6	7	1

Kile, Corsi (6), Osuna (8) and Biggio, Eusebio (8); Burkett, Oliveras (7), Brantley (8) and Decker. W—Burkett, 12-11. L—Kile, 7-11. Sv—Brantley (14). HRs—Houston, Cedeno (7). San Francisco, Clark (28), Williams (33).

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Hiroshima	67	49	2	.578	—
Chunichi	67	55	1	.549	3
Yakult	64	61	2	.512	7½
Yomiuri	65	64	0	.504	8½
Taiyo	59	66	1	.472	12½
Hanshin	47	74	0	.388	22½

Wednesday's Results

Yakult 4, Hiroshima 0
Yomiuri 4, Chunichi 0
Taiyo 7, Hanshin 4

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	76	41	6	.650	—
Kintetsu	75	48	4	.610	4
Orix	62	63	3	.500	18
Nippon Ham	53	67	4	.442	24½
Daiei	52	66	3	.441	24½
Lotte	42	75	4	.359	34

Wednesday's Result

Seibu 1, Lotte 0, 11 innings

SOCCER

EUROPEAN CLUB COMPETITIONS
First Round, Second Leg
Tuesday's Results
CUP WINNERS' CUP

AS Monaco 8, Swansea City 0
AS Monaco wins 10-1 on aggregate

UEFA CUP

Bayern Munich 2, Cork City 0
Bayern Munich wins 3-1 on aggregate
Ekeren 1, Glasgow Celtic 1
Glasgow Celtic wins 3-1 on aggregate
Real Madrid 1, Slovan Bratislava 1
Real Madrid wins 3-2 on aggregate
Spora Luxembourg 0, Eintracht Frankfurt 5
E. Frankfurt wins 11-1 on aggregate
Steaua Bucharest 2, Anorthosis Famagusta 2
Steaua Bucharest wins 4-3 on aggregate

Wednesday's Results
EUROPEAN CUP

Apollon 3, Craiova 0
Apollon wins 3-2 on aggregate
Etar Veliko Tarnovo 1, Kaiserslautern 1
Kaiserslautern wins 3-1 on aggregate
Lublin 2, Brondby 1
Brondby wins 4-2 on aggregate
Flamurtari 1, IFK Goteborg 1
IFK Goteborg wins on 1-0 away goal
Marseille 5, Union Luxembourg 0
Marseille wins 10-0 on aggregate
Panathinaikos Athens 0 Fram Reykjavik 0
Panathinaikos wins on 2-2 away goals
Rosenborg 1, Sampdoria 2
Sampdoria wins 7-1 on aggregate
Dynamo Kiev 3, HJK Helsinki 0
Dynamo wins 4-0 on aggregate

CUP WINNERS' CUP

Galatasaray 3, Stahl Eisenhuettenstadt 0
Galatasaray wins 5-1
Banik Ostrava 2, Odense 1
Banik Ostrava wins 4-1 on aggregate
Ilves Tampere 2, Glenavon Belfast 1
Tampere wins on 2-1 away goals
Ferencvaros 4, Levski Sofia 1
Ferencvaros wins 7-3 on aggregate

UEFA CUP

Trabzonspor 1, Dinamo Zagreb 1
Trabzonspor wins 4-3 on aggregate
Pecs MSC 2, VfB Stuttgart 2
Stuttgart wins 6-3 on aggregate
Sigma Olomouc 3, Bangor City 0
Sigma Olomouc wins 6-0 on aggregate
Tromso 1, Tirol 1
Tirol wins 3-2 on aggregate.
Dinamo Bucharest 2, Sporting Lisbon 0
Dinamo wins 2-1 on aggregate
FC Rot-Weiss Erfurt 1, FC Groningen 0
Erfurt wins 2-0 on aggregate
Kuusyi Lahti 1, Liverpool 0
Liverpool wins 6-2 on aggregate
Gornik Zabrze 0, Hamburg 3
Hamburg wins 4-1 on aggregate
Parma 1, CSKA Sofia 1
Sofia wins on 1-1 away goal
Osasuna 4, Slavia 0
Osasuna wins 4-1 on aggregate
Orebro SK 0, Ajax 1
Ajax wins 4-0 on aggregate

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Crystal Palace 1, Leeds United 0

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
National League

N.Y. METS—Named Steve Phillips director of minor league operations; Scott Brown administrative assistant of scouting; and Maureen Cooke administrator of minor league department.

SAN DIEGO—Dennis Sommers, lead scout, resigned.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bill Fahey and Norm Sherry, coaches, will not be offered contracts for 1992.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

L.A. CLIPPERS—Signed Tony Brown, forward, and Greg Wittler, center.

L.A. LAKERS—Signed Anthony Jones, forward.

N.Y. KNICKS—Renounced rights to Greg Grant, guard, and Eddie Lee Wilkins, forward.

PHOENIX—Traded Xavier McDaniel, forward, to N.Y. Knicks for Jerrod Mustaf, forward, Trent Tucker, guard, and second-round draft picks in 1992 and 1994.

SACRAMENTO—Signed Randy Brown, guard, to a two-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA—Signed Bruce Pickens, cornerback, to 5-year contract.

DALLAS—Waived Alonzo Highsmith, fullback.

GREEN BAY—Traded Tim Harris, linebacker, to San Francisco for 1992 second-round draft pick and 1993 second- or third-round pick.

INDIANAPOLIS—Fired Ron Meyer, coach, and Leon Burtnett, offensive coordinator and quarterbacks coach. Named Rick Venturi coach for remainder of the season.

L.A. RAIDERS—Waived Marcus Wilson, safety. Activated Nick Bell, running back, from injured reserve.

MIAMI—Waived Donnie Gardner, defensive end. Activated Sammie Smith, running back, from injured reserve.

NEW ENGLAND—Waived Darrell Fullington, safety.

PHILADELPHIA—Put Mickey Shuler, tight end, on injured reserve. Signed Maurice Johnson, tight end, to one-year contract

SAN FRANCISCO—Waived Dean Caliguire, center. Activated Chuck Thomas, center, from non-football injury-illness list.

SIDELINES

Knicks Trade for Scorer McDaniel

NEW YORK (NYT) — Addressing one of their major needs, the New York Knicks have acquired Xavier McDaniel from the Phoenix Suns in exchange for Jerrod Mustaf, Trent Tucker and second-round draft choices in both 1992 and 1994.

McDaniel, a 6-foot, 7-inch (2-meter) small forward, is one of the National Basketball Association's top scorers at his position. He has averaged at least 20 points a game in four of the past five seasons.

2 African Swimmers Fail Drug Tests

CAIRO (AFP) — Senda Gharbi, who won five of Tunisia's six swimming gold medals in the recent All Africa Games, tested positive for anabolic steroids and will lose her medals, games officials said Wednesday.

Emad el-Shafei of Egypt, who won the men's 400-meter medley and was second in the 200 backstroke and the 200 medley, also tested positive.

For the Record

Boxer Michael Watson showed signs of regaining consciousness, 11 days after suffering a brain injury in a fight, hospital officials in London said Wednesday. *(AP)*

Quarterback Jim McMahon will be unable to play for at least three weeks because of sprained ligaments in his right knee, the Philadelphia Eagles said. *(AP)*

Vinny Pazienza of the United States won the WBA junior middleweight title when he stopped Gilbert Dele in the 12th round Tuesday night in Providence, Rhode Island; it was the Frenchman's first professional defeat. *(AP)*

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ART BUCHWALD

Don't Go, Dr. Seuss

WASHINGTON — I had the privilege of knowing Ted Geisel, better known as Dr. Seuss. I can't claim that we were bosom buddies, but we did have a few meals together and, when it came to hero worship, I treated him with the same respect as I did Joe DiMaggio.

Every time we met I kept trying to peer into Seuss's ears to find out where all the magic came from.



Buchwald

Dr. Seuss was a role model for writers because he used the English language in such a way that even adults could understand it. Nobody disputes the fact that most writers employ too many words to express an idea. Some feel that the larger their verbiage, the more talented the reader will think they are.

Dr. Seuss never wasted a word. I read that his entire vocabulary was 220 — not including the ones he made up.

You didn't read them, you sang them. Dr. Seuss wrote music — that's why parents enjoyed reading his stories to their children, and that's why children enjoyed reading his stories to their parents.

□

If you want to know what he was like personally, he was a very dapper person, with a great head of gray hair and a neat beard that was never threatening.

He was a kind and gentle person and interested in everything that was going on. He felt that our present world leaders were more insane than any characters he could invent.

One day, while watching the Watergate hearings, I recalled a book of his called "Marvin K. Mooney" in which Dr. Seuss implores his character to "go, leave, get out!" Instead of "Marvin K. Mooney" I heard myself singing "Richard M. Nixon, will you please go now?"

I called up Seuss and said, "May I have permission to run the Marvin K. Mooney poem with Richard M. Nixon's name?"

He laughed and said, "Be my guest."

□

An hour later I received a call from Dr. Seuss.

"I explained to Random House what you're about to do and they went through the ceiling. They said I can't take sides on Watergate."

"So," I asked, "What do you want to do?"

Once again he laughed. "Be my guest."

I did and this is how it read:

Richard M. Nixon, will you please go now!
The time has come.
The time has come.
The time is now.
Just go.
Go.
Go!
I don't care how.

You can go by foot.
You can go by cow.
Richard M. Nixon, will you please go now!
You can go on skates.
You can go on skis.
You can go in a hat.
But
Please go.
Please!

(The poem continued until Nixon went.)

□

Obviously, I have used too many words to say goodby to the good doctor. But you really can't say goodby to someone whose work will live forever. As a matter of fact, Seuss is sitting right over there on that bookshelf — next to his good friend, "Marvin K. Mooney."

French Art Dealers Get a Tax Break

Reuters

PARIS — Art dealers, worried that a new tax on sales could spell the end of Paris as an international art market, got a tax break on Wednesday but complained that it was just a drop in the bucket.

Gallery owners and auctioneers said President François Mitterrand's decision to cut a planned 18.6-percent value-added tax to 5.5 percent on works by living artists would not rescue the Paris art market as because it excludes antiques and works by dead artists.

Art experts lobbied throughout the summer for the government to withdraw legislation imposing the value-added tax on art sales.

Wallenberg: Some Doors Open, Slowly

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

STOCKHOLM — He turned 79 last month. Or would have, were he still alive. In the vast, terrifying space between those two possibilities — his life or his death — dwell Nina Lagergren and Sonja Sonnenfeld.

Raoul Wallenberg, vanished hero of the Holocaust, is Nina's half-brother and Sonja's obsession. Both are in their seventies. Both have spent years in a haunted, restless search for a man who disappeared into the Soviet gulag 46 years ago. Both believe they are nearing the answer. But both fear they are running out of time.

'Maybe I'm obsessed, but I can't give up hope.'
Sonja Sonnenfeld

Now there is new hope. The failed coup that shook Moscow in August sent tremors all the way to the most protected inner sanctum of the old regime — KGB headquarters. The official now in charge, Vadim V. Bakatin, is the same man who two years ago, in his previous post, granted researchers for the family unprecedented access to Soviet prison records.

For 12 years the Soviet Union insisted it had no knowledge of Wallenberg and nothing to do with his disappearance. For 34 years after that, it insisted he had died of a heart attack in a Moscow prison in 1947, two years after his arrest. Only now are the Soviet authorities willing to pursue the possibility that the second statement was as much a lie as the first.

Bakatin has promised the KGB's cooperation in searching its massive archives. And he has pledged something more important as well: to lift the vow of silence that prevents retired KGB officers and prison keepers from divulging what they know about Wallenberg's fate.

This could be the moment Lagergren and Sonnenfeld and their two closest associates — Guy von Dardel, Nina's brother, and Per Anger, Wallenberg's former diplomatic colleague — have long awaited.

The search for Raoul Wallenberg is part detective story, part human drama. It is the story of a man who challenged and overcame one totalitarian nightmare only to be swallowed by another.

But it is also the story of four elderly people who are struggling against time to find the truth. Raoul Wallenberg, each one insists, is not dead.

"I don't say he could still be alive today," says Sonja. "I say I know he is alive. We want to know his fate, but that's not enough. We also want him free."

Nina Lagergren is a thin, placid, 70-year-old woman who wears an air of shy dignity like a protective cloak. She is a true believer in her half-brother, who was sent to Budapest by Sweden in 1944 at the behest of the U.S. government, and she describes in loving detail his inner strength, wit, warmth and idealism. The qualities that compelled him to go there 47 years ago to rescue tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews, to bribe, cajole, charm, shame and threaten the Nazis and their henchmen and to pull victims out of Adolf Eichmann's death trains and away from execution squads — these same qualities, she believes, would have seen him through the years of the gulag. She cannot believe the slender, sparkling, athletic young man she knew could have died of heart failure at age 34.

He disappeared in January 1945, just after the Red Army seized Budapest from the Nazis. He was traveling that day with a Soviet military escort north from the capital to meet with the Soviet commander and outline his plan to provide shelter and food for the city's survivors.

One month later, Maj von Dardel, his mother, received a note from the Soviet ambassador in Stockholm. It read: "Your son is in Russia. All is O.K."

Other captured diplomats were freed, but Raoul Wallenberg never came home. Then in August 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky reported to the Swedish government: "As the result of thorough investigation it has been established that Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union and that he is unknown to us."



The Associated Press

Nina Lagergren with poster of Wallenberg.

For years Soviet commentators suggested that Wallenberg had been ambushed outside Budapest by Hungarian fascists and had never reached Soviet military headquarters. What really happened, as the Soviets now concede, is that Wallenberg and his chauffeur Vilmos Langfelder — who also vanished — were detained by Soviet military authorities and flown to Moscow as suspected spies.

As prisoners of war were gradually released in the late '40s and early '50s, reports from those who had seen or heard of the Swedish diplomat began trickling out of the gulag. It became clear that he had been imprisoned, and Sweden began to press for an answer.

It finally came in February 1957 in a memorandum written by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. After "a careful investigation of the archives" and interrogations "held with many persons," Gromyko wrote, the Soviets had found no one who knew anything about Wallenberg. They had discovered one document, however — a handwritten report on plain paper from Colonel A. L. Smoltsov, head of the Lubyanka Prison medical service, to Minister of State Security Victor Abakumov:

"I am reporting that the prisoner Wallenberg, who is known to you, died suddenly last night in his cell — probably from myocardial infarction [heart attack]."

The problem with the Soviet explanation was that many of the sightings of Wallenberg occurred long after his purported death. By the mid-1980s, Sweden had compiled more than 20,000 pages of testimony involving 3,000 names and witnesses. About a third of the information was dated from 1979 or later.

Sonja Sonnenfeld joined the search around 1980. A translator and a legal assistant, she had read about Wallenberg and found herself drawn to a man of such heroic character. Nina spoke to her constantly about her half-brother and let Sonja read his letters. Soon Sonja, who is Jewish, was hooked.

"I felt an obligation," Sonja recalls. "I had to stay and I had to stick it out. I felt I owed it to him. Maybe I'm obsessed, but I can't give up hope as long as there is hope to do something for him personally. I must get him out."

Two years ago, the thaw melting the Soviet system unfroze the Wallenberg case as well. Officials invited Nina, Sonja, Per and Guy to Moscow.

On a crisp October morning, the four were received at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. There was a deputy foreign minister, a senior diplomat and two tight-lipped KGB men — "the stone faces," Sonja calls them.

First they were shown the original Smoltsov document. Then the Soviet authorities sprang a surprise: They produced a stack of Wallenberg's personal belongings — his diplomatic passport, diary, address book, notebooks, registration card and cigarette case, along with a pile of dollars and old Hungarian pengos. They claimed these had been recently found in a sack in a forgotten corner of the prison archives.

As far as the Soviet authorities were concerned, the meeting was over. But Wallenberg's people presented a list of about 20 witnesses they wanted to interview, and they asked for permission to visit Vladimir Prison and check its records. Guy von Dardel got permission directly from KGB chief Bakatin, then interior minister.

The Soviets sanctioned the establishment of a 10-member commission consisting of five Soviets and five Westerners. In August 1990, the group was given permission to enter prisons and search records. The group spent eight days at Vladimir, where it found no evidence of Wallenberg's presence. Nonetheless, the members concluded that there was "incontrovertible evidence" that Wallenberg did not die of a heart attack at Lubyanka in July 1947.

After Bakatin resigned as interior minister last year, the researchers were prevented from continuing their work. But with Bakatin's accession to the post of KGB chief last month, Swedish officials and Wallenberg supporters believe the gates will again be opened.

PEOPLE

Hooray for Hollywood! Also, the Environment

The invitations said, "In the spirit of the event, we urge you to car pool." But there wasn't a car pool in sight as film and television stars, studio chiefs, executives, writers and agents climbed out of stretch limousines and other gas guzzlers for the biggest celebration ever of Hollywood's commitment to its favorite cause: the environment. Nearly 700 of the town's elite, including such performers as **Robert Redford**, who delivered the keynote speech, **Barbra Streisand**, **Sting**, **Ted Danson** and **Jane Fonda**, streamed into a glitzy movie set bedecked in recycled paper at Sony Studios in Culver City. "Given the crisis we're facing in the environment, given the fact that grass-roots organizations are struggling to keep their doors open and meet a payroll, this gala evening just seems a little too self-absorbed," said **Robert Hattoy**, the Sierra Club's regional director, who wasn't invited.

□

Two Brazilian land reform organizations, Indian and British ecological activists and Pacific Ocean nuclear-testing victims will share this year's Right Livelihood Award. The 1 million Swedish kronor ($165,000) award, known as the alternative Nobel prize, was founded in 1980 by the Swedish-German writer **Jakob von Uexkull** to support individuals and organizations doing practical work to solve current problems.

□

The winners of the 40th annual Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Medals have been announced. **James Reston**, former chief Washington correspondent and former executive editor of The New York Times, will receive the Freedom of Speech Award; **Bishop Paul Moore Jr.**, the Freedom of Worship Award; **Paul Newman** and **Joanne Woodward**, the Freedom From Want Award, and former **Ambassador Mike Mansfield**, the Freedom From Fear Award.

□

The white, crystal-beaded glove worn by **Michael Jackson** during his "Thriller" tour has been stolen from the Motown Museum in Detroit. "It's irreplaceable. We want to recover it, no questions asked," said **William Baran**, a spokesman for the museum. "There is no value on it. It's a one-of-a-kind piece."

Today's

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Appears on Page 15

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